

## Critical Tasks For Lubbers As New Chief Of Alliance

Germany Backs Him For Top NATO Post, Removing a Hurdle

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In record time, NATO has completed its search for a new civilian head by agreeing on Ruud Lubbers, a conservative former Dutch prime minister, officials said Tuesday at alliance headquarters in Brussels.

Of all the contenders for the job of NATO secretary-general, the ranking political heavyweight was Mr. Lubbers, 56, and the main obstacle in his path evaporated Tuesday when Chancellor Helmut Kohl scotched rumors of a possible German blackball.

Mr. Kohl said that he would support him "if Ruud Lubbers decides to become a candidate."

There is little doubt, officials said, that the NATO post is sought by Mr. Lubbers, who was prime minister for 12 years until 1994 and since then has been thwarted in several bids for international posts.

The last hurdle for Mr. Lubbers this time U.S. approval should be only a formality because Washington traditionally defers to a European consensus about this post. Some officials in Washington have said that at this critical juncture for NATO, Mr. Lubbers ought to come under special scrutiny.

But time pressures are strong. The alliance's immediate priority involves a planned peacekeeping operation in Bosnia, where the North Atlantic Treaty Organization wants a secretary-general who is capable of fending off any interference by the United Nations.

That is particularly important to the Clinton administration as it seeks approval from Congress for sending U.S. troops to Bosnia. As a champion of NATO's authority, Mr. Lubbers is thought to have special credibility because of Dutch peacekeepers' frustrations in Srebrenica, where UN authorities refused to allow NATO air strikes in time to prevent massacres.

In addition, the alliance faces important political decisions in December, including NATO's expansion eastward. Another issue concerns special multinational task forces involving European troops and U.S. aircraft carriers and other military equipment — a concept designed to conciliate NATO and a stronger role for the Western

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Mr. Lubbers could be at work as secretary-general this month, officials said.

## Narrow Vote Bodes Ill For the Unity of Canada

By Charles Trueheart  
Washington Post Service

MONTREAL — Canada was spared a fatal rupture by a slim majority of Quebec's voters, but this remained a country divided and a province divided, and together they bode ill for national tranquility.

The separatists on Tuesday never sounded more determined, and the government of Canada had never been so shaken.

In an address to Parliament, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien promised rapid implementation of the constitutional changes he offered before the near victory of separatists in Quebec's independence referendum. Referring to his pledge to ensure recognition of the French-speaking province as a "distinct society," he said, "I will bring about these changes very quickly." But there was no certainty such an effort would mend the nation.

Voices of conciliation and relief were drowned out by expressions of anger, vengeance and defiance inside and outside Quebec.

By a margin of only 52,448 votes, according to preliminary official figures, pro-unity voters in Quebec defeated a referendum proposal for secession from Canada. The separatists may have lost this key round in Quebec's long and ambivalent struggle for nationhood, but their total in the referendum Monday represents their high-water mark historically.

The separatist rhetoric on referendum night also took an ugly turn when Premier Jacques Parizeau, in a triumphalist pledge to "roll up our sleeves and start all over again," matter-of-factly noted that French-speaking Quebecers had voted for independence by a 60 percent margin.

"It's true that we have been defeated," he said, "but basically by what? By money and the ethnic vote." (Page 6)

[Mr. Parizeau announced Tuesday that he would resign at the end of the parliamentary session, Agence France-Presse reported from Montreal.]

He thanked his supporters, saying, "I will no longer be their leader, but I will be at their side."

Outside in the streets of Montreal, separatist supporters set fires, broke windows and picked fights with pro-unity crowds. The police quelled the disturbances.

Consciously and conspicuously, in recognizing the outcome, the separatist leader Lucien Bouchard echoed the well-remembered parting words of René Lévesque, the late nationalist leader of Quebec, who told his disappointed partisans after the separatists lost a similar referendum in 1980: "If I have heard you correctly, you're saying, 'Until the next time.'"

Mr. Bouchard, in defeat, simply said:

"Let us keep the faith. The next time will be the right one. And the next time may come sooner than people think."

The moral victory for the separatist side and the prospect of a third divisive referendum on independence for Quebec plunged the federal government of Mr. Chrétien into an immediate effort of crisis management in a daylong cabinet meeting.

The prime minister's strategy of trying to ignore the Quebec referendum campaign until the panicky closing days have badly wounded him, and he was able to take little comfort from the thin defeat of the initiative. Even the Quebec-born Mr. Chrétien's own parliamentary district voted for independence.

Days before the vote, Mr. Chrétien and his allies, to satisfy Quebecers, promised to

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A pro-independence Quebecer expressing himself to Montreal police Tuesday.

## Scientists Say a Study of Brothers Proves Existence of a 'Gay Gene'

By Curt Supplee  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Researchers have confirmed and extended one of the most controversial findings in modern biology: the discovery that hereditary factors apparently predispose some men to homosexuality.

In Tuesday's issue of the journal *Nature Genetics*, a team headed by the molecular biologist Dean Hamer of the National Cancer Institute reported new evidence that genetic material on one segment of the X chromosome seems to influence the probability of homosexuality in males — though not in females.

"The next stage," Mr. Hamer said, "is to identify the gene or genes involved" and to try to determine exactly what biochemical processes might be at work.

Only a few years ago, the notion of a "gay gene" was regarded as highly speculative, if not outlandish. But now numerous labs across the country are investigating whether and how genetic variation may affect homosexuality, and the next few years will produce an explosion of data in this highly volatile field.

"The climate has changed," said Elliot Gershon, chief of clinical neurogenetics at the National Institute of Mental Health, whose lab has begun its own "gay gene" study. "It has changed to a large extent because of Dean Hamer's work, but also because the gay community — although it is split on the issue — finds the work interesting and thinks it may make a positive contribution."

Beth Barrett, spokeswoman for the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, called Mr. Hamer's study

"an important addition to the growing body of evidence indicating a biological basis for homosexuality in some people." But she cautioned that "precautions must be taken to ensure that the results are not used against any individuals or groups."

Although most researchers say the development of homosexuality is influenced by a constellation of "environmental factors" such as personal experience, upbringing and family background, the discovery of a gene or genes that increase the probability of being gay would make it difficult to regard homosexuality as solely a matter of personal choice. Thus the topic has considerable political, as well as scientific, significance.

Mr. Hamer's group first proposed the existence of a "gay gene" in 1993, based on DNA studies of 40 pairs

of homosexual brothers. The researchers theorized that if genes affected sexual orientation, then male homosexual siblings would share the same kind of distinctive configuration in at least one section of their DNA. In fact, the results showed that 83 percent of the gay brothers had the same set of five telltale genetic markers on the X chromosome. The odds of that happening by chance are 1 in 200.

The finding met with considerable initial skepticism — in part because of its politically provocative subject, but mainly because no definitive link has ever been shown between a particular arrangement of genetic material and a specific behavior. A flurry of widely publicized research in the 1980s indicated tentative

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## Paris to Change France Telecom's Status

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In a move that could trigger industrial unrest and political turmoil, French government officials have for the first time said they hope to transform France Telecom from a state entity to a corporation in 1996.

The change in status is a red flag to militant trade unions because it is a prelude to the partial privatization of France Telecom. Government sources said Tuesday that this would probably follow in early 1997, with a sale of 10 to 20 percent of the company.

The officials also said that they expected to deregulate the monopolistic French telecommunications market by way of a new law that they intend to push through Parliament by June 1996.

A senior government official who asked not to be named said in an interview on Tuesday that Prime Minister Alain Juppé hoped to move "as fast as possible" to deregulate the French telecoms market.

Although European Union rules require that France end its telecommunications monopoly by 1998, the government's fear of strikes is such that until now it has

avoided disclosing its plans for France Telecom.

Yet liberalizing the French market is necessary if France Telecom is to be allowed by U.S. and European authorities to forge ahead with strategic alliances with partners such as Deutsche Telekom of Germany and Sprint of the United States.

The government's shroud of secrecy surrounding plans for France Telecom reflects the fact that the company is a symbol of the struggle to impose market reforms against the wishes of trade unions bent upon protecting deeply entrenched privileges.

"This is the confirmation of all our suspicions," said Pierre Khalifa, a senior official at SUD, the most militant of France Telecom's trade unions, when informed of the government's plans. "We are vigorously opposed to privatization and we will mobilize our workers for a series of strikes against any such plans."

So controversial is the future of France Telecom that as a result of disagreements, the government went through two presidents last summer before it named a third

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## EU Won't Penalize Devaluers

But Firms Hit by Currency Turmoil Can Get Help

By Tom Buerkle  
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Union's executive commission on Tuesday rejected calls to impose trade barriers against EU countries that devalue their currencies, saying such moves would undermine Europe's single market for goods and services.

The commission nevertheless agreed that companies and industries hurt by devaluations could seek aid from European restructuring funds.

The possibility of compensation was a clear concession to government and corporate leaders in France, Germany and Belgium, who contend that countries like Italy, Spain and Britain have poached sales

and jobs by letting their currencies slide. The decisions were contained in a keenly anticipated report on the economic impact of currency turbulence that the commission will present to EU leaders at their summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15 and 16.

The report offered a fervent defense of Europe's economic and monetary orthodoxy, which calls for countries to stabilize exchange rates and prepare for a single currency by moving toward the same targets of low inflation and low government deficits. Countries need to attack the causes of instability, namely high deficits, rather than blocking imports of Spanish strawberries or Italian automobiles, said Yves-

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TERRY SOUTHERN DIES — The satirist who wrote several novels and the screenplays for 'Easy Rider' and 'Dr. Strangelove' died in New York, Page 7.

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The Sayings of Kim Jong Il

AMERICAS  
Clinton and the Dictators

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## AGENDA

### Summit Security Is Heightened

Indications that the Japanese cult Aum Shinrikyo may have considered an attack in Tokyo in November has led the U.S. Secret Service and Japan to take extraordinary security precautions for the summit meeting in Osaka of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

While the cult's leaders are under arrest on charges related to the poison gas attack on a Tokyo subway last March, Japan is mobilizing 25,000 police officers to protect the leaders. The move follows the seizure of cult documents that the police said suggest the group wanted to launch an attack to bring on Armageddon, in keeping with its predictions on the end of the world. The group also published an article in January that speculated on a possible assassination of President Bill Clinton. (Page 4)

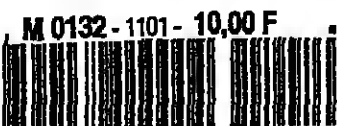
### A Delicate Balance

As the leaders of the warring parties in Bosnia headed for talks in the United States, President Bill Clinton exhorted them to make peace even as he sought to minimize the effect of a House resolution that demonstrated strong opposition to sending U.S. troops to help police a final peace accord in the region. (Page 5)

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Down 1.09	Up 0.71%
4755.48	124.30
The Dollar	
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Greece.....350 Dr.	Spain.....225 PTAS
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Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.A.E.....1.000 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.80	U.S. M. (Exr.).....\$1.20



## Behind That Tasty Fish Dinner Is a Poison Deadly to the Oceans

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Who diners in Hong Kong's famous waterfront restaurants savor fish picked live from a glass tank and steamed, a popular custom there and elsewhere in Asia, the price of the meal does not include what a new investigation says is a dreadful hidden cost: rampant destruction of the biologically richest marine ecosystems in the world.

The groupers, humphead wrasse and other fish taken from coral reefs in the southwestern Pacific

Ocean and held in restaurant aquariums are commonly captured by divers who squirt sodium cyanide at them, according to the investigation.

The chemical — used to execute criminals — merely stuns the fish and is not toxic to people in the dose commonly used for fishing. But scientists have determined that the dose is more than enough to kill the sensitive corals that build the rich reef habitat.

The use of cyanide, which has been increasing since the mid-1980s, has become so widespread, the investigating scientists say, that it is destroying reef ecosystems and wiping out broad expanses of what

ecologists say is the global epicenter of oceanic biodiversity.

"We've got a big environmental murder going on," said Robert E. Johannes, an American marine ecologist based in Tasmania. He is the main author of the voluminous new study initiated and financed by the Nature Conservancy and the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, an association of regional governments.

The work of Mr. Johannes, a Pew environmental scholar, was also supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts. His co-author is Michael Riepen, a fisheries economist in Wellington, New Zealand.

Fishing for live reef fish now encompasses a swath from the Maldives in the Indian Ocean to the Solomon Islands and Australia in the Pacific, according to the report — a range equivalent to about a quarter of the earth's circumference, containing the biologically richest one-third of the world's coral reefs. It is generally illegal to use poison in fishing throughout this region, the investigators say.

The trade in live fish, they say, is driven by demand that has brought the wholesale price of some species

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## 55 Minutes of Recordings / Psychiatrists Study the Tapes

## Sayings of Kim Jong Il Have All Korea Listening

By Kevin Sullivan  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Kim Jong Il once said, "Glory to the people's heroic military!" Those six words are the only nationally broadcast utterance ever made by the reclusive North Korean Communist leader.

Although Mr. Kim speaks occasionally at small public appearances, mainly at military bases, few of his country's 23 million citizens have ever heard his voice. No American has ever met him.

So perhaps it is understandable that Kim, watching, a vestige of Kremlinology-style surveillance, has come to this:

A South Korean magazine this month published transcripts of 55 minutes of secretly recorded conversations with Mr. Kim, along with "psychoanalysis" by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and others who studied the tapes.

More than 200,000 cassette tapes of the Kim conversations were distributed with the magazine, giving the world its first chance to hear the man known in his country as the "Dear Leader."

The experts enlisted by the Monthly Chosun conclude that Mr. Kim is not a good listener, he interrupts, he repeats himself, he uses foul language, he has a superiority complex, he is more emotional than rational, he is self-centered, quick-tempered and always showing off.

Mr. Kim's high-pitched nervous laughter and nonstop talking mask inner turmoil, the experts said. "Such an expression could be interpreted in psychoanalysis that the person is trying to compensate for his inner self-conflict or depression."

Drawing conclusions from such thin evidence seems dubious, and the magazine warns against giving the tapes too much weight. But the article has been widely circulated here among serious South Korean and U.S. policymakers, indicating how starved the world is for information about an enigmatic ruler who controls a million-soldier army at one of the world's most dangerous flash points.

More than 1,000 members of South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning, its version of the CIA, and the National Unification Board work full-time studying the emanations from Pyongyang, North Korea's capital.

Like the Sovietologists of the Cold War, they pore over Mr. Kim's speeches and papers and monitor North Korean radio and television. They have spies in North Korea.

They eavesdrop on telephone conversations and study U.S. spy satellite photos. They have interviewed more than 80 defectors from North Korea in the last five years. They interview Koreans living in China who have visited North Korea. They probe defectors' tales that Mr. Kim, 33, imports women from Scandinavia for parties, that he drinks too much, that his health is bad.

Lately, they have reviewed the Monthly Chosun's analysis of the tapes, which were made by a South Korean movie director and his actress wife who were kidnapped on Mr. Kim's



North Korea's Kim Jong Il, right, receiving a bouquet of flowers from a soldier while inspecting the troops early this year.

orders in 1978 and kept in North Korea for eight years, making movies for Mr. Kim, who has a passion for cinema and an extensive film library.

"And still the conclusion is, it's not enough. It's not a clear picture," said Kim Jong Woo, a newspaper columnist and former official of the National Unification Board.

For months, speculation had built that on Oct. 10 Mr. Kim might take over as head of the Communist Party and president of the country, the two key posts he has not assumed since the death of his father, Kim Il Sung, in July 1994. It is not clear why Mr. Kim has not formally assumed those titles, although most analysts say they believe he is fully in control in Pyongyang.

A year before his father died, Mr. Kim was appointed supreme commander of North Korea's armed forces; in earlier years he was party propaganda chief, and in the mid-1980s, he directed economic reform.

The thinking was that Mr. Kim might take over this month during a huge celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party, the ruling Communist party. On that day, news reports in Korea and Japan duly noted that Mr. Kim appeared on the platform, that he raised his hand, that he waved and that he put his hand back down. In the end nothing more happened, and there was no explanation why.

All the uncertainty makes people very nervous about Mr. Kim. "No one has ever given us a very reassuring picture of his state of mind," said Chuck Kartmann, second-in-command at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul.

Optimistic observers also say North Korea's unprecedented recent requests for international

assistance are evidence that Mr. Kim is more pragmatic and open than his father. "Kim Jong Il is not crazy," said Mr. Kil, the newspaper columnist. "He's not irrational. He's not stupid. He's trying to do something for his country to get them out of their problems."

Others see in the media of its deepest economic crisis since the country was founded after World War II. Its gross national product has declined for seven years in a row, it cannot grow enough grain to feed its people, and problems were exacerbated by severe floods this summer.

But North Korea continues steadily to increase troop strength along its border with South Korea, and some analysts fear that Mr. Kim may eventually conclude his country's only viable export commodity is war.

President Kim Young Sam of South Korea recently hardened his government's stance toward Pyongyang. In a message delivered to the National Assembly last week, the South Korean leader said he saw no possibility of North-South talks any time soon.

In the center of the storm is the puzzling Kim Jong Il, who remains silent except for the tapes distributed this month. They indicate that even he has doubts about the system he oversees. "We've tried socialism for 30 years, but we can't possibly feed our people and provide them a living unless we rely on the Western world," Mr. Kim said on a recording made Oct. 19, 1983.

On the same tape, Mr. Kim criticized workers in his country's film industry. "In South Korea, they have to earn their bread so they have to work hard to prove themselves. But

here in North Korea, everything is provided. They don't need to work hard."

"In South Korea," Mr. Kim said, "they now possess advanced technology, and they are like college students. On the other hand, here in North Korea, they are like kindergarten."

In a recording made Aug. 4, 1984, Mr. Kim said: "Ten or 20 years ago, we told our people that we had to tighten our belts to build military readiness, but now, where are we now? All right, O.K. We will put priority on defense and key industries. At the same time, we have to improve the quality of people's lives."

"In 1950, when there was a war, what did we think? We believed our system was better and we had to maintain it, and then we went ahead. We benefited from it. Now after 30 years of socialism, to feed people we have to penetrate into the Western world. Now, we are far behind the Western world."

Cho Gab Je, editor of the Monthly Chosun, said he believed Mr. Kim's ambivalence came from his artistic soul. Although he is a dictator who has sentenced countless people to concentration camps, he prefers to compose music or make movies.

"In his mind, he is fundamentally more artist than dictator," Mr. Cho said. "But the system of their regime has made him act like a dictator."

## COMING UP

*Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian president, is on a journey of vindication and respectability as he joins other Balkan leaders in fresh peace talks. But he remains deeply haunted by his past.*

KGB Fakes Given To U.S. Presidents  
Mass Reprimands Asked For CIA Aides InvolvedBy Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The CIA passed to U.S. presidents and other top officials in the late 1980s and early 1990s misleading information obtained from Soviet double agents put in place by the KGB with the help of confessed spy Aldrich Hazen Ames, according to two new CIA reports.

As a result of this "massive disinformation campaign" by the Soviets, one former top intelligence official said, "the U.S. released publicly wrong information and may have wasted millions of dollars retooling military equipment to meet fabricated changes in Soviet capabilities."

"How organized and focused the KGB operation was is debatable," according to another source familiar with the reports.

The disclosure of the KGB's double agent operation is contained in the damage assessment of the year-long inquiry into the effect of Mr. Ames's espionage prepared by Richard L. Haver, executive director of Intelligence Community Affairs, and a follow-up investigation by Inspector-General Frederick P. Hitz of the CIA.

The findings of the two investigations, which were described Monday by congressional and intelligence sources, are to be presented to the House and Senate intelligence committees by the CIA director, John M. Deutch.

Based on the findings, Mr. Hitz has recommended to Mr. Deutch that almost a dozen past and present agency officials be reprimanded, including former CIA directors William W. Webster, Robert M. Gates and R. James Woolsey, the sources said. Reprimands also were recommended for a handful of deputy directors for operations, who supervised the clandestine service during this period.

Mr. Hitz wants them held responsible for not closely supervising sensitive information sent to the president.

Mr. Deutch will have to decide what to do with Mr. Hitz's recommendations. He has already raised the ire of many agency employees because of punishments he meted out to a number of CIA officials and agents for their performance in Guatemala.

Mr. Hitz also charges that some officials in CIA's Directorate of Operations continued to pass on "blue border reports" — reserved for extremely sensitive information from human operatives — even after they began to suspect the intelligence was coming from "controlled agents," an agency term for people who worked for the Soviets but who gave the CIA valuable information, the sources said.

Blue-border reports are hand-carried to specific customers, including the president, who gets them stapled into the daily morning intelligence report prepared especially for him.

The apparent delivery of double agent material to Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush is particularly embarrassing for the CIA, one former top official said, "particularly if we were disseminating information that was fake and the agency knew it."

A former top CIA official said some agency personnel disagree with Mr. Hitz and say that the nature of the sources was described in the reports.

Neither Mr. Hitz nor CIA officials would comment on the reports.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Spanish Pilots Call 2 Days of Strikes

MADRID (AFP) — A strike by pilots of Spain's national carrier, Iberia, is expected to cause major disruption to flights on Wednesday and Thursday, the company said Tuesday.

The two days of strikes, called to protest a restructuring plan and what the pilots' union describes as "totally inefficient" management of the airline, are expected to mean cancellation of about 70 percent of all flights. The union has called for four two-day stoppages in the first half of November.

## French Unions Vote for Job Action

PARIS (Reuters) — French trade unions called a day of job action for Nov. 14 to protest government plans to overhaul the welfare state, the unions said in a joint statement.

The five largest labor federations, flanked by the schoolteachers' union and the civil servants' unions, voted late Monday to stage the protest. The unions stopped short of calling for a strike, although several unions have refused to rule out such a stoppage, depending on Prime Minister Alain Juppé's proposals.

## Stonehenge Enters Computer Age

LONDON (Reuters) — The ancient stone circle of Stonehenge met the information age on Tuesday with the launch of a new computer system that propels visitors back 5,000 years.

The site has been mapped out in detail and can be accessed on CD-ROM or Virtual Reality headsets or via the Internet.

About 120 American tourists were stranded in Nice when their cruise ship was impounded in the French port owned by the New York-based firm Regency Cruise, the port authority said Tuesday. Crew members said they had received a fax from Regency Cruise saying it had folded.

Malaysia Airlines has been granted one more weekly flight to Paris after threatening to stop buying aircraft from European consortium Airbus Industrie if it refused early landing rights. The airline currently operates two flights a week to Paris. (AFP)

Belgian railroad unions are considering new strikes against a plan to restructure the national rail company, union spokesmen said on Tuesday. (Reuters)

Indictments Shake South Africa  
Shield for Top Apartheid Officers Is CrackedBy Lynne Duke  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The prospect of Magnus Malan, who was minister of defense during the tumultuous 1980s and early 1990s, being prosecuted for murder with 10 apartheid-era military officers

has rocked South Africa's delicate political balance and aroused fears of renewed violence from white ultrarightists.

In particular, it has shattered the protective bubble that appeared to shield high-ranking apartheid leaders from prosecution and renewed debate here about how South Africa will uncover and reconcile the hidden truths of the now discarded system of racial separation.

Sidney Mufamadi, the minister for safety and security, said Sunday that Mr. Malan was to be charged with murder on Thursday for his alleged role in creating a paramilitary force within the Zulu-nationalist Inkatha Freedom Party. That force is accused of massacring 13 people,

including six small children, in 1987 in the KwaZulu-Natal region in a mistaken attempt to kill a supporter of the then banned African National Congress.

The ANC, led by President Nelson Mandela and the majority party since last year's first all-races elections, has long contended — as have independent investigators — that a "third force" of security operatives fomented violence between black groups during and after the apartheid era. The allegation against Mr. Malan, which he denied Monday, represents the first official indication of the heights from which prosecutors believe the "third force" emanated.

In addition to Mr. Malan, those charged include five generals who were chiefs of defense, the army and three military intelligence branches. One of them is a current rightist member of Parliament.

A war of words has begun within Mr. Mandela's government of national unity, which was cobbled together last year out of former foes. A deputy president, Frederik W. de Klerk, has supported the accused, saying the charges "can obviously have far-reaching repercussions for national reconciliation."

Rightist whites, already angry at Mr. Mandela's recent re-



A GHOST TOWN — A buried statue in Bacolor, Philippines, where former residents visited Tuesday, All Saints Day. The town was covered by volcanic mud.

fusal to grant amnesty to the white bombers who killed 20 people in the weeks preceding last year's election, have used the Malan case as a rallying cry to unify Afrikaners, the descendants of South Africa's early white settlers. From several quarters, the ANC was accused

of timing the prosecution to score points in local elections slated for Wednesday.

Mr. de Klerk appealed to Mr. Mandela to grant Mr. Malan and the others temporary immunity from prosecution. When he was president, Mr. de Klerk approved such immunity for mem-

bers of the ANC's armed wing.

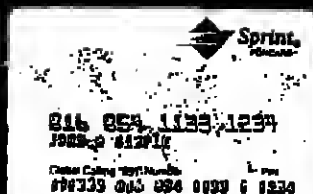
The ANC shot back in a statement: "We ask: Do the deputy president, F.W. de Klerk, and the National Party want to become defenders, apologists or protectors of those who are alleged to be murderers of innocent women and children?"

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Bermuda	800-777	Indonesia	9600-4-0254	Mexico	009-43	Saudi Arabia	00104-400-115
Bhutan	1-800-477-8000	Iran	19-002	Moldova	155-4777	Senegal	00104-400-115
Bolivia	0800-1009	Israel	0150-00113	Monaco	8-8-197	Sierra Leone	01-800-877-8000
Brazil	1-800-433-0877	Italy	006-070-411	Norway	000-0115	South Africa	155-4133
British Virgin Islands	800-3133	Japan	955-1564	Paraguay	0800-121	Spain	8095-135-4133
Bulgaria	000-8016	Kazakhstan	171	Peru	0800-016	Sweden	015-0233
Cameroon	00-800-1910	Kenya	800-177	Philippines (land)	05-800-877-8000	Switzerland	173-1877
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Korea	011	Poland	19-002	Taiwan	000-177-177
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4443	Latvia	000-000-01-877	Portugal	00-022-9119	Thailand	000-44-0877
Chile	00-9-0317	Lebanon	800-9003	Romania	00104-400-115	United Kingdom (toll-free)	0800-44-0877
China	108-43	Lithuania	000-137	Saudi Arabia	00104-400-115	United Kingdom (land)	0090-99-0877
Colombia	995-130-610	Madagascar	001-801-15	Senegal	00104-400-115	USA	1-800-877-8000
Costa Rica	0000-001-6113	Mali	009-101-15	Sierra Leone	00104-400-115	Ukraine	8-800-131



## THE AMERICAS

## POLITICAL NOTES

## The Right Remedy, Doctors Say

WASHINGTON—The Medicare and Medicaid measures working their way through Congress could remold the roles of many doctors, turning them into medical entrepreneurs and permitting them to engage in business enterprises that are now forbidden. The legislation is an important victory for the American Medical Association after years in which doctors have complained about losses of income and authority in the age of managed care.

The House version of the legislation would allow doctors to start physician-run health groups without the financial and regulatory requirements that states impose on similar organizations. Instead, the House bill would authorize development of new federal regulations to police the doctors.

The bill could also make it easier for doctors to set prices in ways that now violate antitrust rules. It, along with the Senate version, would let doctors charge some Medicare recipients higher fees than they can now. And it would permit local medical groups to define standards in ways that government officials say would curb competition and raise prices to patients.

President Bill Clinton has threatened to veto the bills, making the future of these provisions uncertain. Before the president gets a bill, the House and Senate also have to compromise on their differences.

The House bill, more than the Senate version, reflects the lobbying efforts of the medical association. But both bills would help doctors battle managed care organizations and earn money in new ways.

"This is not about dollars; it's about control," said Dr. Lennie R. Bristow, president of the medical association, referring to many provisions. "It will give physicians an opportunity to come together and compete with the large insurance companies and corporate managed-care entities."

Patient care will improve, he said, because decisions will be made by doctors and patients unencumbered by restrictions from private managed care groups. Those groups pay doctors a fixed fee for the care of a patient and often prohibit or discourage treatments deemed to be ineffective or too expensive.

Republicans argue that in place of fee restrictions and other government regulations, a hotly competitive market for Medicare and Medicaid dollars will hold down prices and improve benefits.

But consumer groups and antitrust officials say many changes would be disastrous for patients, potentially leading to higher fees, poorer care and a traying of trust, with patients questioning whether doctors are making decisions for economic rather than medical reasons. (NYT)

## Mrs. Dole Takes a Sabbatical

WASHINGTON—Elizabeth Dole has stepped down temporarily—from her job as president of the American Red Cross. Organization officials said she wanted to devote more time to the presidential campaign of her husband, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, and that she felt her continued presence as head of the Red Cross would enmesh the organization in politics.

Mrs. Dole and the board of the Red Cross said she would resume her position after next year's election, even if she did so as first lady. She said her leave would begin immediately. "I'm leaving now to help my husband," Mrs. Dole said. "I hope one day to help him as first lady. But I'll always be a Red Crosser. I'll be back."

Mrs. Dole said she would keep her \$200,000-a-year job. Should her husband become president, she should be the first first lady to work full time outside the White House. (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico and chairman of the Senate finance committee, on raising the debt ceiling to avoid pushing the government into default: "We know what we want, and we're going to have to extend the debt ceiling on a temporary basis."

Newt Gingrich, the Georgia Republican and House speaker, on the same subject: "We're waiting to hear from the president. A lot of things could happen once the president agrees to chat with Senator Dole and me. It's very strange the president hasn't called me."

Bob Dole, the Kansas Republican and Senate majority leader, who said he had not heard from the president, either: "I keep leaving my number." (WP)

## Away From Politics

For the first time since Dr. Jack Kevorkian began his campaign for doctor-assisted suicide in 1990, a small group of Michigan doctors has come forward to endorse the concept. "Qualified medical personnel should be able to assist adult, competent human beings to terminate their suffering, under appropriate circumstances, by assisting in the ending of life," said the group, which calls itself Physicians for Mercy. (NYT)

Managers of The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press rejected the latest offer from six unions that have been on strike against the newspapers since July 13 and said they were not optimistic about reaching a deal. (AP)

A majority of Americans are more concerned about potential invasions of their privacy by government agencies than by business, according to a survey commissioned by a firm that provides data to the insurance industry. (AP)

Prosecutors in the federal-building bombing case deplored a dismissed grand juror's history of embracing conspiracy theories, but said his conduct did not warrant throwing out indictments against Timothy James McVeigh and Terry Lynn Nichols. The juror was dismissed last week from the grand jury investigating the April 19 bombing in Oklahoma City because he violated secrecy rules by giving an interview to a magazine with ties to rightist militias. (AP)

## 3 Very Authoritarian Leaders, 3 Very Different Receptions

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Fidel Castro never got so much as a smile or a handshake when he stepped into the same reception with President Bill Clinton last week. The Secret Service deftly kept them from coming face to face.

President Jiang Zemin of China did a hit better. The administration quashed his hopes for a state visit, but insisted that a largely empty two-hour meeting in New York had advanced the cause of "comprehensive engagement" with the Chinese, the kind of engagement Mr. Castro is desperate to win.

And then came Suharto, the aging, military-backed leader of Indonesia, and a man who also knows a good deal about how to keep dissenters under control. When he arrived at the White House on Friday for a "private" visit with the president, the Cabinet room was jammed with top officials ready to welcome him.

"There wasn't an empty chair in the room," one participant said. "No one used to treat the Indonesians like this, and it said a lot about how our priorities in the world have changed."

For a quick understanding of how the Clinton

administration balances American economic interests abroad, presidential election politics at home and human rights concerns around the world these days, simply look at how Mr. Clinton dealt with three very different, very authoritarian foreign visitors.

For years, Washington has embraced dictatorial leaders, particularly anti-communist ones, when it served the national interest. But in interviews in recent days, administration officials said the treatment of Mr. Castro, Mr. Jiang and Mr. Suharto was driven by very different timorous tests, a potent mix of power politics and emerging markets.

Of all the three leaders, Mr. Castro probably evokes the strongest emotional response, especially in the Cuban community in Florida, where anti-Castro sentiment remains at a fever pitch. Florida is a key state in the coming election. "Castro is still political dynamite," said one of Mr. Clinton's foreign policy advisers.

And of the three, he has the fewest strategic and economic cards to play. Russia no longer cares about Mr. Castro's fate. And he has few other sources of capital to reach for.

That allows the United States the luxury of continuing a policy of isolating Cuba while

proclaiming that "engaging" other hard-line communist countries, including China, Vietnam and North Korea, is the best way to bring about change in their governments.

Mr. Jiang presented a far more complex case for the White House. Since the beginning of the summer, when China was outraged by the Clinton administration's decision to allow Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui, to visit Cornell University, the State Department has been consumed with getting back on speaking terms with Beijing.

The rebuilding process began with Mr. Christopher, who met his Chinese counterpart in Brunei, and then New York. The Chinese responded by releasing Harry Wu, an American who had been seized and charged with espionage during one of his human rights investigations in China.

But Mr. Clinton is having a harder and harder time making the case that his decision two years ago to "delink" the issue of human rights from the annual extension of preferential trade treatment is paying off. Nor is there much evidence that "commercial engagement," a phrase coined by Mr. Brown, has resulted in significantly better treatment for dissidents.

Unlike Cuba, China is all about huge potential, upside and downside. Failure to get into the market

is seen as tantamount to surrender to Japanese, Taiwanese and European business interests.

That leaves Mr. Suharto, who is sitting on the ultimate emerging market: some 13,000 islands, a population of nearly 200 million and an economy growing at more than 7 percent a year. The country remains wildly corrupt, and Mr. Suharto's family controls leading businesses that competitors in Jakarta would be unwise to challenge. But Mr. Suharto, unlike the Chinese, has been savvy in keeping Washington happy. He has deregulated the economy, opened Indonesia to foreign investors, and kept the Japanese, Indonesia's largest supplier of foreign aid, from grabbing more than a quarter of the market for goods imported into the country.

So Mr. Clinton made the requisite complaints about Indonesia's repressive tactics in East Timor, where anti-government protests continue, and moved right on to business, getting Mr. Suharto's support for market-opening progress during the annual Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Osaka in mid-November.

"He's our kind of guy," said a senior administration official. "The message of his visit was clear: This is the kind of relationship we want to have with China."

## Clinton Keeps Stiff Sentences for Crack

By Ann Devroy  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—President Bill Clinton signed bill into law Monday that would maintain stiff prison sentences for those convicted of possessing or trafficking in small amounts of crack cocaine, over the objections of some civil rights groups and the Congressional Black Caucus.

In signing the bill, Mr. Clinton aligned himself with congressional Republicans, who rejected recommendations by the U.S. Sentencing Commission to lower the prison terms for offenses involving crack cocaine to make them the same as offenses involving powder cocaine.

In a written statement emphasizing his anti-crime record, Mr. Clinton said he was rejecting "dramatic reductions" in penalties for possessing and selling crack cocaine because trafficking in that drug "has had a devastating impact" on communities across America, particularly inner-city communities. "I am not going to let anyone who peddles drugs get the idea that the cost of doing business is going down," Mr. Clinton said.

The current penalties, which Mr. Clinton's act endorsed, have been criticized for the disparity between the punishment of those convicted of possessing or selling crack cocaine, who generally are black, and

those dealing in powder cocaine, who generally are white. Crack cocaine is a form of cocaine cooked with baking soda that is cheaper and more accessible than powder cocaine.

Possession of five grams of crack brings a mandatory five-year prison term, while possession of the same amount of powder cocaine draws a one-year sentence.

Trafficking in five grams of crack brings the same five-year prison term as trafficking in 500 grams of powder cocaine, creating what critics called a 100-to-1 ratio.

Mr. Clinton acknowledged those disparities, saying "some adjustment is warranted," and he endorsed the sentencing commission's reviewing the issue further. He also said the way to fix the disparity was to increase the penalty for distributing powder cocaine. Mr. Clinton said he had ordered Attorney General Janet Reno to "develop enforcement strategies" to go after powder cocaine distributors.

Mr. Clinton's move was an endorsement of legislation passed by the Republican-controlled House and Senate that killed the recommendations of the U.S. Sentencing Commission—the first time in the commission's seven-year history that Congress and the White House had blocked one of its recommendations. The commission had recommended moderating the penalties for crack cocaine possession to bring those

penalties in line with powder cocaine possession.

Critics accused Mr. Clinton of making a purely political call, fearful of looking soft on crime. Jesse L. Jackson met last week with the White House deputy chief of staff, Harold Ickes, to lobby in favor of changing the penalties. On Monday, Mr. Jackson called Mr. Clinton's decision "a moral disgrace."

Mr. Jackson said Mr. Clinton was "willing to sacrifice young black youth for white fear" and added, "There are those inside the White House who are willing to write off the black Democratic vote to look tough to white Republican voters."

"Poor young kids who can afford only crack go to jail," said Representative Melvin Watt, a Democrat of North Carolina. "Rich young kids who can afford powder go home and sleep in their own beds."

Riots at several federal prisons were attributed, at least in part, to anger over the sentencing disparities after the House last month refused to accept the recommendations to equalize the base penalty for crack and cocaine crimes.

Since the riots and anticipating disturbances in the wake of Mr. Clinton's decision, the Justice Department has taken steps to "upgrade the level of security" at the federal prisons.



ROYAL VISIT—King Harald and Queen Sonja of Norway during a visit Tuesday to the White House.

## Colombia Drug Chiefs Enlist U.S. Firms

By Clifford Krauss  
and Douglas Frantz  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Frustrated by government crackdowns on banks that once helped Colombian drug traffickers funnel their profits back home, the leaders of the Cali cartel are launching the billions of dollars they reap in cocaine sales in the United States through American companies.

In recent months, investigators in New York, Los Angeles, Houston and Miami have uncovered a range of intricate schemes in which Colombian drug kingpins are using scores of American companies—large and small, witting and unwitting—to help launder their illicit profits.

"The cartels have been moving into trade because we have been working to tighten up the financial sector," said Robert S. Gelbard, assistant secretary of state for international narcotics and law enforcement affairs.

"It's become increasingly important that companies know who they are doing business with," he added.

In one New York investigation, Federal Customs Service officials said they have identified 105 American companies that accepted drug money for electronics, auto parts and other goods shipped to Colombia. They will not name the companies, they said, until the case

is closed. In addition, the Manhattan district attorney's office is beginning an investigation into more than a dozen small costume-jewelry exporters operating along Broadway below midtown and in the Times Square area, as well as other electronics and furniture companies around Manhattan that are suspected of knowingly or unknowingly accepting drug cash.

And Scotland Yard, working with federal and New York prosecutors, has been looking into still more money laundering schemes in which cartel operatives buy and sell paintings at art galleries in London and New York, a senior American law-enforcement official said.

While the schemes can be complex, the concept is simple. Just as drug merchants need to move their product into the United States, they need to move their earnings south and convert them into pesos.

In the early days of the drug trade, profits were small and easily transported in suitcases. But when America's appetite for drugs exploded in the 1970s and the volume of business reached into the hundreds of millions of dollars, the drug exporters needed more efficient means of sending the money home.

In the new schemes, cartel intermediaries typically contact companies in Colombia that import goods from the United States.

The intermediaries offer to

pay for the imported goods with dollars that go to the American exporters.

In return, the importers pay the intermediaries an equivalent amount inside Colombia.

For having participated in the scheme, the importers pay intermediaries slightly less than the true exchange rate.

In other cases, the cartels have turned to old-fashioned methods similar to those used to smuggle drugs into the United States—concealing dollars inside real products or in false bottoms of containers.

U.S. officials estimate that Cali traffickers are using such trade-related schemes to process about half of the \$6 billion a year in cocaine revenue that goes from the United States to Colombia, with billions more being sent through third countries like Mexico.

Officials said the increase in the schemes is so great, they have helped improve the U.S. balance of trade with Colombia.

Ten years ago, the United States had a \$5 billion trade deficit with Colombia; last year it had a \$5 billion surplus.

Clinton administration officials estimate that a major portion of the increase in exports is paid for with tainted money.

"What makes them so dif-

ficult to detect is that these operations are cloaked within what appear to be legitimate businesses, with legitimate inventories, sales and customers," said Eric Friedberg, chief of narcotics prosecution in the U.S. attorney's office in Brooklyn.

"The drug money can be easily mixed with legal sales of the company."

Last week, the Clinton administration singled out 33 Colombian companies—from drug store chains to automobile dealers—that President Bill Clinton said were fronts for the Cali cartel, and ordered U.S. companies to stop trading with them.

The Drug Enforcement Administration refused to identify the companies, but Greg Passic, a special agent at the Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, said that wholesale representatives of many American companies, including General Electric, Microsoft, Apple Computer and General Motors, had sold goods to Colombian importers they did not know were Cali front companies.

In other instances, officials said, smaller private American firms or franchises knowingly accepted cash generated by drug sales.

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## EUROPE

## A Gentlemen's Agreement Among British Booksellers Becomes Passé

By Sarah Lyall  
New York Times Service

LONDON — "Twenty-five percent off!" boasts the sign on the High Street bookshop, above an enormous pile of books. It is a common sight in the United States, which is why it is so startling to learn that before Oct. 1, bookstores in Great Britain were forbidden to sell books at reduced prices.

For close to 100 years, publishers and booksellers have been bound by a gentlemen's pact called the Net Book Agreement, which allowed publishers to establish fixed minimum prices for their books.

If the system stifled competition based on price, the thinking went, then at least it encouraged literary competition: the company that published the best (rather than the cheapest) books would win. But the system fell apart this fall when most of Britain's largest book publishers, dismayed at a recent run of deplorable sales, said they were pulling out of the Net Book Agreement, freeing up most of the country's biggest-selling titles for American-style deals.

It happened just as the industry was entering its busiest period of the year, leading up to Christmas, and retailers braced themselves for a round of price-cutting chaos in an industry whose margins are

notoriously low anyway. "It's a fairly crazy period being led by frenzied retail competition, which is what you would expect when the rules change overnight," said Simon Master, chairman of the General Books division of Random House U.K.

The biggest bookseller chains — W.H. Smith, Waterstones and the Asda supermarkets — immediately cut the prices on their most popular current titles, including "The Moor's Last Sigh," by Salman Rushdie, and "Enigma," by Robert Harris. And publishers began printing more copies of their best-sellers, knowing that because of their deals with bookstores, they would have to increase sales to turn a profit.

At the same time, book sales for a few discounted titles skyrocketed. The most impressive example was "Delia Smith's Winter Collection," a book of recipes by Britain's top television chef, which was discounted by chains and independent stores alike and sold a reported 500,000 copies in one week — as many as its publisher had expected to sell in the entire season.

Britain's 2,000 or so independent bookstores (about 1,000 stores belong to chains) have reacted with fear and, in some cases, plucky promotions. In Bicester, Cokes bookstore instituted a special week-long deal: Each customer who bought a nondiscounted book received a can of Heinz baked beans.

"When the NBA fell, we decided we would have to compete in the local price wars," said Jamie Cole, a clerk at the store, which is next door to a W.H. Smith's and near three big supermarkets that have begun discounting the bestsellers on their racks. "We decided that since they would be selling discounted books, our customers should be able to get baked beans."

Forcing books to answer to the same market forces that govern other retail products sounds like a boon to consumers, who in Britain have to pay upwards of \$25 for a nondiscounted hardcover book.

But booksellers who oppose the new discounting policy say it could actually

drive up prices, because publishers and booksellers will charge more for their nondiscounted titles to help pay for losses on discounted books.

Chain stores are faring better under the new system because they can place bigger orders and get better deals from publishers.

Kevin Ramage of the Owl Bookshop in London said he hoped that a book's price would prove less important than its content and the personal service his store offers. "In the long term, customers will become more price-conscious," he said. "But so far, customers don't seem particularly motivated by price on an individual title. Buying books is not like buying milk."



President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia waving as he leaves Sarajevo for peace talks in U.S.

## Clinton Plays Down House Vote on Bosnia Force

By Elaine Sciolino  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As the United States prepared to open crucial negotiations on Wednesday to end the war in Bosnia, President Bill Clinton urged the warring parties to make peace even as he and his aides struggled to minimize the damage from the latest Congressional display of opposition to sending troops to police an eventual peace.

A day after the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to warn the administration that it should not even pledge to send American peacekeepers without permission of Congress, and Mr. Clinton's aides charged that the resolution would damage America's national security interests, Mr. Clinton shifted course, telling reporters that the House resolution would have no effect on the peace talks. He also reiterated that he would request Congressional approval before sending thousands of troops to join a NATO-led force.

As part of the administration's campaign to win over a dubious Congress, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Richard C. Holbrooke, the chief American negotiator, invited leading lawmakers to talk about the policy over breakfast. And Mr. Clinton said that he would consult with the Congressional leadership at the White House on Wednesday.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, who accused Mr. Clinton in a speech on Monday night of making foreign policy promises in secret, was not invited to the breakfast, although he will attend the meeting at the White House, his spokesman, Tony Blankley, said.

Mr. Clinton made his remarks to reporters after meeting with his chief foreign policy advisers, just hours before the three Balkan presidents — Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia — were to arrive at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base outside Dayton, Ohio, where the open-ended talks will be held.

The challenge facing the

three leaders and the American-led negotiating team is daunting and perhaps impossible: to divide Bosnia between the Muslims and Croats on one side and the Serbs on the other in a way that keeps the country unified and provides the conditions for 60,000 NATO troops to police a peace.

The participants themselves

made no effort to disguise their deep distrust of each other even as they headed off to Dayton. In a telephone interview from New York, Bosnia's foreign minister, Mohammed Sacirbey, accused Mr. Milosevic of ultimate responsibility for the slaughter of thousands of civilians in Bosnia, and said he should never have been part

of the peace process. He also charged that Mr. Holbrooke was misrepresenting Bosnia's position in the talks.

For his part, Mr. Milosevic warned as he departed from Belgrade that peace would come only with an agreement that was fair to all sides, and that he counted on the United States to impose "a spirit of

impartiality and objectivity" on the talks.

Like the two other presidents, Mr. Milosevic has been issued a visa given to high-ranking foreign officials, despite the fact that the Bush administration branded him a potential war criminal who should be tried before an international court.

## Clinton Turns to Congress on UN Debt

By Thomas W. Lippman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Stung by charges that the United States is the highest debtor at the United Nations, the Clinton administration is offering Congress a larger role in approving U.S. participation in peacekeeping operations if Congress will put up the money to pay off overdue U.S. debts to the world body.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and other senior officials met last week with key Republicans to begin discussion of a three-part plan to pay off the approximately \$1 billion in unpaid dues and other U.S. arrears in exchange for guarantees of UN reforms and a greater congressional voice in peacekeeping.

The discussions represent a bipartisan effort to settle an issue that the White House, the State Department and Congress all agree needs resolving: As the United Nations' biggest debtor, the United States is losing influence with other members. Even close allies such as Britain used the occasion of the UN 50th anniversary ceremonies this month to flog Washington for

having what the British called "representation without taxation" in the world body.

Under the proposal, Congress would not have a veto over U.S. participation in UN peacekeeping missions. But the administration would consider setting up a standing committee or some other forum to give legislators the "opportunity to let us know" if they "really hate" an operation, an administration official said.

Members of Congress have complained repeatedly that the United States has approved expensive UN peacekeeping deployments such as those in Somalia and Cambodia, and then presented the bill for the U.S. share to Congress without giving lawmakers a chance to be heard in advance.

Mr. Christopher, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Alice M. Rivlin, the White House budget director, assured legislators in the discussions that the administration would use the lure of the money to induce the United Nations to undertake administrative reforms, according to administration officials.

Under the administration's plan, a senior

official said, Congress would pay off \$200 million of the arrears each year; the administration would use the phased repayment to ensure reforms were carried out.

The initial response from the Republican legislators was cautious but not negative, congressional sources said.

"This is a legitimate and serious undertaking," a Republican staff aide said.

Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, and Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, have proposed a UN reform package aimed at reducing overall costs and giving members greater control over how the money is spent.

"We would pare down the number of UN agencies and have only a handful, each serving a core function of the organization," Mrs. Kassebaum said last week. "We would put an end to the international conferences that do so much to tarnish the United Nations' image in the public's mind."

In addition, she said, their plan would limit peacekeeping to situations in which "there is a solid peace to be kept" — that is, no more Somalias.

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## Ruling Party Wins Vote In Croatia

Reuters

ZAGREB, Croatia — President Franjo Tudjman's Croatian Democratic Union won elections for the Croatian Parliament, but it did not gain the two-thirds majority it coveted in the wake of military victory, unofficial returns showed Tuesday.

With 99 percent of polling stations reporting, the state election commission said the party had won 44.8 percent of the vote Sunday.

A moderate opposition coalition led by the Peasant Party finished second with 18.4 percent, while the main opposition Social Liberals sank to third at 11.6 percent.

The Social Democrats, former Communists who were ousted from power by Mr. Tudjman's party in Croatia's first free elections in 1990, won 9 percent. A batch of minor parties split the rest.

The government called elections nine months early to exploit Mr. Tudjman's status as a national hero after he masterminded the blitzkrieg recapture of Croatian territory from rebel Serbs.

But opposition parties thwarted the plan by tapping into many voters' dismay with Mr. Tudjman's cult of personality and the privileges of an ruling party elite while many Croats are struggling to make ends meet under war austerity.

Western and independent Croatian analysts said the president wanted a two-thirds majority to amend the constitution.

About two-thirds of 3.6 million eligible Croats voted in the first parliamentary election since 1992.

Mr. Tudjman was not a candidate, as the next presidential election is in 1997.

## EU Sacks Top Official Over Tax

BRUSSELS — The European Commission decided on Tuesday to sack a top official who oversaw the transition toward a new value-added tax regime.

Peter Wilmut, the British director general of the customs and indirect taxation department, was relieved of his duties by a unanimous vote of the Commission, said Mario Monti, commissioner in charge of the European internal market. His departure appeared to be the result of sharp differences with Mr. Monti over a new VAT regime. (Reuters)

## Bonn and Tokyo Agree Over UN

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany and Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of Japan agreed Tuesday that their countries, both economic powers, should cooperate in the United Nations to contribute to the well-being of the world.

Mr. Kinkel told Mr. Murayama that "Japan and Germany took almost the same road after World War II and have acquired economic power."

## Sweden to Expel Bomb Suspect

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish government said Tuesday it would expel a 39-year-old Algerian accused by France of being involved in a terrorist bombing in Paris, but said that he could stay in Sweden for the time being, the Swedish news agency TT reported.

The government ruled last week that the man, Abdelkrim Deneche, could not be extradited to France. (Reuters)

## Clashes at Social Security Protest

BORDEAUX — About 2,500 demonstrators armed with iron bars and gasoline bombs clashed with the police during a protest of social security reform, leaving 28 people injured, the authorities said. At least 80 people were detained, they said. The protesters were members of an association of self-employed merchants and artisans. (AFP)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

WASHINGTON: The commissioner for external trade, Sir Leon Brittan, meets with the U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor.

HELSINKI: Transportation Commissioner Neil Kinnock visits.

BELARUS and MOLDOVA: The commissioner for Eastern Europe, Hans van den Broek, visits until Nov. 3. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## Bombing Theory Is Played Down By Azerbaijanis

Agence France-Presse

BAKU, Azerbaijan — The authorities in Azerbaijan on Tuesday played down but did not rule out reports that a bomb was responsible for the Baku underground train disaster that killed more than 300 people, the worst such incident in history.

State Security Minister Namiq Abbasov discounted the bombing theory in the Saturday tragedy. "If there had been an explosion, then the dead would have had certain wounds, which were not found during the inquiry," he was quoted as saying by the news agency Interfax.

Authorities initially blamed the disaster on a fire started by an electrical fault, but an investigator said on state television Monday that an explosion had ripped the train apart.

For now, the investigation is continuing under a criminal negligence statute that covers "violations in the rules of operating transport" but not acts of deliberate sabotage, according to the prosecutor's office.

Still, President Heydar A. Aliyev said he could not rule out the possibility of sabotage.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## Quebec Premier Blames Loss on 'Ethnic Vote'

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
**MONTREAL**—Looking for scapegoats, a leading advocate of Quebec nationalism blamed high finance and what he called "the ethnic vote" for the narrow defeat of a referendum to separate the province from Canada.

The charge by the Quebec premier, Jacques Parizeau, drew an immediate rebuke from B'nai B'rith Canada, a Jewish anti-discrimination group, that demanded a retraction of remarks it said were "unfitting for a premier of a province."

"Parizeau's disdain for minority communities is extremely harmful," Frank Dimant, executive vice president of B'nai B'rith, said Tuesday.

The separatists lost by a narrow margin after a passionate campaign, causing Mr. Parizeau to announce his resignation. The backers of national unity carried the day with 50.6 percent, to 49.4 percent for the secession proposal. By a margin of barely 50,000 votes out of 4.67 million cast Monday, Canada was spared the loss of its largest

province, along with a quarter of its population.

"It's true we have been defeated," Mr. Parizeau said, "but basically by what? By money and the ethnic vote. The French Quebecers, he said, "voted 'yes' by a margin of 60 percent."

About 82 percent of Quebecers are French-speaking. As expected, more than 9 in 10 of English-speaking and immigrant Quebecers voted "no"—they have traditionally felt excluded by the francophone majority.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, a Quebecer who campaigned to keep the province in Canada, went on national television to invite Mr. Parizeau to discuss reforms that would satisfy Quebecers.

"We have every reason to be proud of a democracy where citizens can peacefully debate the very existence of their country," Mr. Chrétien said. "The time has come for us to work together, to turn a new page."

But Mr. Parizeau was in no mood to compromise. "We lost by a tiny mar-

gin," he said to supporters at separatist headquarters. "What do you do? Well, you roll up your sleeves and you begin all over again."

Some of his followers took to the streets and there were clashes with the police as they attempted to reach a night club where their opponents were holding a victory rally. A few people were injured and about 50 were arrested.

In one skirmish, five separatists were dragged away by the police, bleeding and chanting: "We want a country, Quebec for Quebecers."

The police said that the district office of Daniel Johnson, one of the principle leaders of the anti-separatist forces in Quebec, was badly damaged by a fire.

The bitterness of the advocates of separatism was matched to a large extent by the relief of most of Canada's allies after finding that the proposition had failed.

President Bill Clinton telephoned Mr. Chrétien to express his support for

a "strong and united Canada." White House officials said Mr. Clinton, who had avoided taking sides during the campaign, said the United States looked forward "to continuing our close relationship with all Canadians in the coming years."

A British government statement said: "We note the outcome of the referendum. We value a strong, united Canada as a long-standing friend and ally. It is now time for all the people of Canada to look ahead together and build on this result."

In Germany, a government statement said: "The voting result shows the tradition and strength of the democratic process in Canada. Canada is now in a position to follow its exemplary international involvement based on political and economic stability without hindrance."

The French reaction was more muted, reflecting its cultural and historical attachment to Quebec as a former colony and member of the francophone community. (AP/Reuters)

## How the Tally Breaks Down

**Reuters**  
**MONTREAL**—Opponents of Quebec secession won 50.56 percent of the vote in Monday's referendum, compared with 49.44 percent taken by the separatists, according to preliminary official results.

A spokeswoman for Quebec's chief electoral officer said 2,360,714 people voted against sovereignty while 2,308,266 voted in favor. More than 86,330 ballots, or 1.82 percent of the votes cast, were declared invalid. More than 93 percent of eligible voters cast ballots.

In May 1980 a similar proposal was defeated by a much larger margin. With 54.3 percent of eligible voters taking part, 2,140,814, or 58.2 percent, voted against separation, and 1,475,509, or 41.8 percent, supported the proposal to secede.

## QUEBEC: Narrow Vote Bodes Ill

Continued from Page 1

make "the changes that are needed." The vague vow probably changed few votes among those who backed separation, but it triggered resentment in much of western Canada.

It committed Mr. Chrétien to deliver something Quebec is not likely to accept and something for which there is little or no political support in the rest of Canada. Mr. Chrétien thus not only faces an assault from Mr. Bouchard and the Bloc Québécois, the official opposition in the Commons, but from Preston Manning and the conservative Reform Party should he try to accommodate Quebec's demands.

On Tuesday, Mr. Manning said: "This country came very close to breaking up last night, and it got there by its mismanagement of the federal case."

Mr. Manning called Mr. Chrétien's conciliatory re-

marks to the nation Monday night "pathetic and tragic" and "another stream of meaningless clichés, just like the clichés that got this country to the edge of the cliff last night."

The Reform Party agenda is a particular threat to the governing Liberal Party and to the federal system because it dovetails — paradoxically, some would say — with the Quebec nationalist agenda. The Reformers and the Quebec government seek a radical devolution of federal power to the provincial level, a trend that many fear would weaken the fabric of Canadian unity.

In the two years since Mr. Chrétien and the Liberal Party took power, the most politically costly deficit cutting and debt reduction has been put off until after the referendum. The prime minister enjoyed a long honeymoon and unusual popularity that was above 60 percent only a few weeks ago.

France Reassures Both Sides  
For Quebec, a 'Message From the Heart'

**Reuters**  
**PARIS**—President Jacques Chirac of France pledged friendship for both Canada and Quebec on Tuesday in separate calls to their leaders.

Mr. Chirac assured Prime Minister Jean Chrétien of France's friendship for Canada while saying Paris would maintain close ties with French-speaking Quebec.

Mr. Chirac reaffirmed France's "position of noninterference and noninterference in Canadian affairs," said Catherine Colonna, a spokeswoman.

She said that he also pledged friendship for Quebec in a call to Premier Jacques Parizeau of Quebec, telling him that Paris wished to "develop direct and privileged relations."

Mr. Chirac also confirmed that a visit to Quebec was being planned by Prime Minister Alain Juppé.

The calls were made as Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette told Parliament that Paris would scrupulously respect the results of Quebec's cliff-hanger referendum while maintaining traditional warm ties with the province, which

was settled by French colonists in the 17th and 18th centuries.

"We have cared for the fate of Quebec for generations and generations, and I can assure you we will keep maintaining and developing the very warm ties we enjoy with Quebec," he said.

He said he was sending "a message from the heart to our dear cousins in this beautiful province who had hoped for a positive result in the poll."

"France sends a message of its highest consideration to all the people of Canada," Mr. de Charette said, "with which we enjoy close relations and which may need our friendship even more in the coming period."

"We are available to help seek the best possible solutions," he added.

President Charles de Gaulle chilled ties with Canada for nearly two decades by crying "Vive le Québec libre" — Long Live Free Quebec — in 1967 on a visit to Montreal.

French leaders have mostly stayed out of the Quebec debate, although former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said France "must take into account

the wish of French-speaking Quebec people to achieve sovereignty."

Mr. Chirac has avoided the debate since his election in May, but he said in January that France would "stand by the Québécois and support and recognize the new situation" if they chose independence.

The leader of France's anti-immigrant, far-right National Front, Jean-Marie Le Pen, blamed the referendum's outcome on newly arrived immigrants who "chose the Anglo-Saxon way of life in this old French province."

"People who are strangers to Quebec in heart and spirit have swayed the scales," he said.

Michel Vauzelle, a former Socialist justice minister, said, "It is sad because liberty is the diversity of cultures, it's the choice possible between different cultural models, it's the possibility to speak one's own language."

Jean Miot, president of the National Federation of the French Press, said: "I'm very disappointed. The 'beautiful province' has not got its 'beautiful country,' at least not yet."



Premier Parizeau showing his supporters in Quebec how close they came to secession.

## NATO: Task for Lubbers

Continued from Page 1

European Union, the defense arm of the European Union.

On trans-Atlantic issues, Mr. Lubbers enjoys stature in Europe — where he is credited with piloting the Maastricht treaty through its final shoals — and in Washington.

Under the Lubbers government, the Netherlands shed its reputation as a vacillating, almost pacifist ally, becoming an advocate of NATO to ensure continued U.S. engagement in Europe.

On the verge of being chosen to head the European Commission last year, he was vetoed by Mr. Kohl because of reservations voiced by Mr. Lubbers about German reunification in 1990.

Bonn's endorsement this time, a day after similar statements by Britain and France, seemed to ensure Mr. Lubbers' victory. No date has been set for the formal appointment, but barring a last-minute hitch, the officials said that Mr. Lubbers could be at work this month.

His closest rival, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, 53, the former Danish foreign minister, was blocked by France, which objected to Copenhagen's vehement hostility to French nuclear tests.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, despite his defense expertise, was narrowly beaten out a year ago — when Mr. Lubbers was still unacceptable to Bonn — by Willy Claes, who was forced to resign last month because of a Belgian political scandal.

Last May, in an example of militancy against any privatization plans, the company was struck by 65 percent of its 153,000-strong work force.

In a conversation Tuesday, the government official ac-

## TELECOM: France Pushes Privatization Plan

Continued from Page 1

chief executive — Michel Bon — to run the company.

In the interview Tuesday, the French government official said the first draft law to deregulate the telecoms market would be presented in parliament early next year. He said he hoped to see a separate law paving the way for the transformation of France Telecom from state entity to a corporation by June 1996, or at the latest by the end of the year.

Government sources also said an unofficial inter-ministerial commission, consisting of representatives from France Telecom and from the finance, budget, industry and telecommunications ministries, was quietly trying to resolve some of the most contentious issues tied to liberalizing the market and privatizing France Telecom.

Among the issues being examined by the commission is a plan for the government and France Telecom to divide responsibility for 100 billion francs (\$20.44 billion) of pension liabilities. In Brussels on Monday, the EU competition commissioner, Karel Van Miert, indicated that he would not seek to block such a plan.

Another hot potato is the issue of how to change the status of France Telecom workers from civil servants who cannot be fired to private-sector workers.

Last May, in an example of militancy against any privatization plans, the company was struck by 65 percent of its 153,000-strong work force.

In a conversation Tuesday, the government official ac-

knowledgeed what he termed "enormous obstacles," but he stressed "we are aiming to go as fast as possible and hoping to see the first stage of liberalization completed by next summer."

Elie Cohen, a member of the group's board and an economist at the National Center for Scientific Research said, "My view is that we will achieve the reforms, although I think the change in statute will probably

slip to September 1996."

Mr. Cohen, stressing that he was speaking as an economist rather than as a France Telecom board member, said he considered the transformation of France Telecom into a corporation and the solving of its pension problems as easier than most people assumed because the company is profitable.

Tom Buerkle in Brussels contributed to this article.

## EUROPE: Devaluers Pardoned

Continued from Page 1

Thibault de Silguy, the economic affairs commissioner who helped write the report.

"We must have a single currency to put a full stop to currency fluctuations," Mr. de Silguy said at a news conference.

The commission report acknowledged the economic damage wreaked by the sharp devaluations in the past three years, which have seen the Italian lira drop 31 percent against the Deutsche mark, the Swedish krona 27 percent, the Spanish peseta 24 percent and the British pound 18 percent.

The report said growth in the 15 countries of the Union would be between one-quarter and one-half point below the 3.1 percent forecast back in May.

Some of the decline stems from the weakness of the dollar rather than internal EU currency turmoil, it said.

The report also provided the first comprehensive look at how hard- and soft-currency countries have fared econom-

ically in recent years, including the price Germany has paid for having a strong mark.

From 1987 to 1995, Germany's unit labor costs have increased by 20 percent compared with the EU average, the report found, and Germany's share of EU exports has fallen by 6.7 percentage points from 1987 to 1994, to 24.3 percent. France's cost competitiveness has been steady over the period while its share of exports has risen 2 percentage points, to 17 percent.

Among devaluing countries, the report found that Britain has had no overall change in competitiveness as inflation has offset the advantages of depreciation, and that Italy and Sweden scored gains while Spain's competitiveness declined.

The devaluers suffered less inflation than expected because of their efforts to meet the single-currency criteria.

Mario Monti, commissioner for Europe's single market, "The virtues of the Maastricht approach are working," he said.

## GENE: Scientists Confirm a Biological Disposition to Homosexuality

Continued from Page 1

hereditary causes for conditions as diverse as alcoholism, manic depression and schizophrenia. But scientists were unable to confirm those results in follow-up experiments, and numerous early claims were retracted.

Thus replication became the paramount concern. Many labs, including Mr. Hamer's, set out to see if they could reproduce the initial findings.

A neurologist, George Ebers, and colleagues from the University of Western Ontario announced in February that they had used Mr. Hamer's basic methodology to test 42 pairs of gay brothers and found no consistent pattern of DNA similarities on the X chromosome.

"The reason for that is not obvious," Mr. Ebers said last

week. "These things happen in science all the time. The way to resolve them is to get more data." He said he was "totally persuaded" homosexuality was "biologically determined."

Mr. Hamer and colleagues at NCI, the University of Colorado and the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research in Cambridge, Mass., recruited another group of families with gay brothers — as well as families with pairs of gay sisters — that were unrelated either to each other or to the families in the 1993 study. In addition, they took blood samples from heterosexual brothers in the gay-brother families to use for DNA comparisons.

What they were looking for was a certain kind of configuration in one arm of the X chromosome, one of the two

sex-related chromosomes. Females have two Xs; males have an X and a Y. Men always get their Y from their fathers and their X from their mothers.

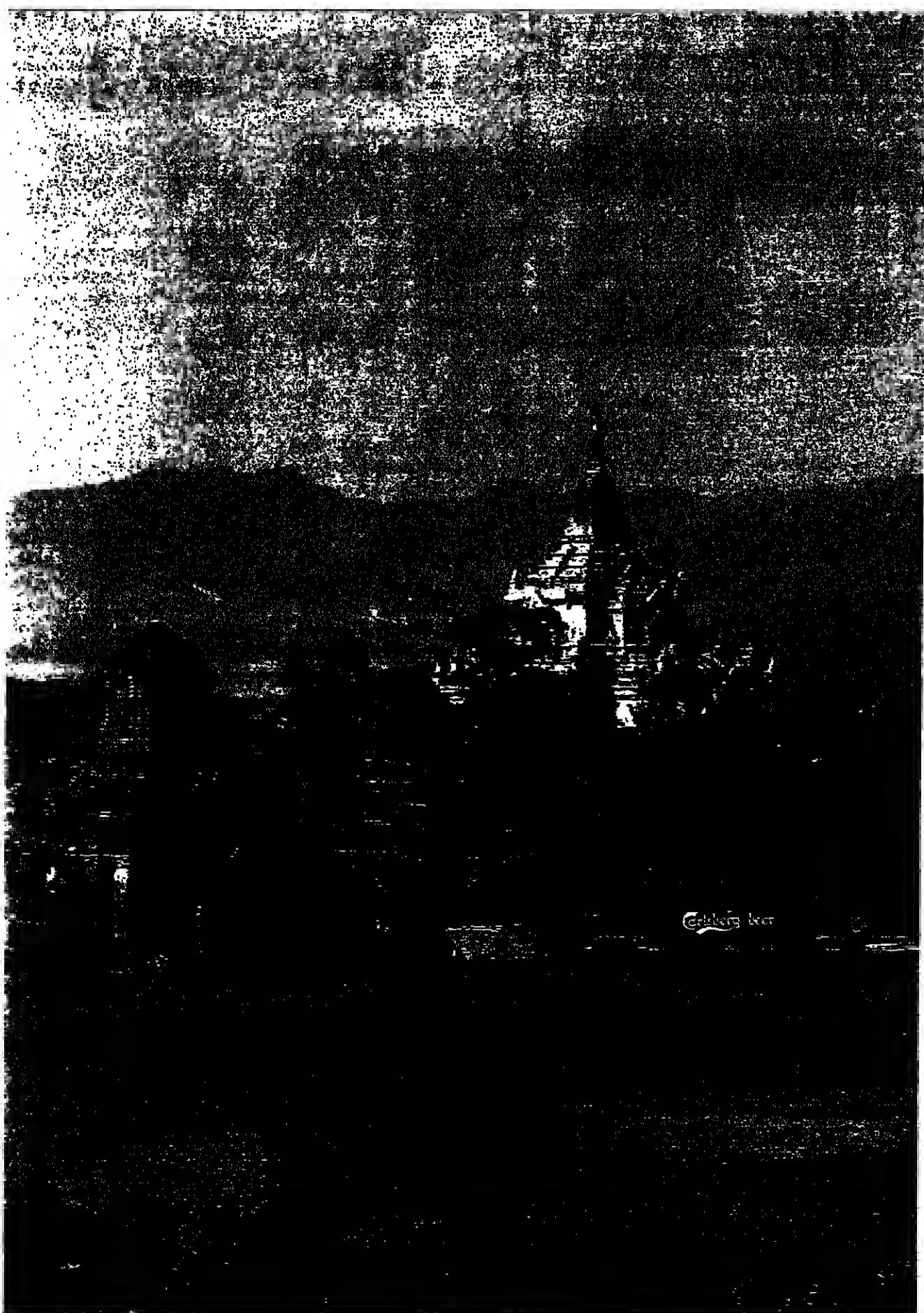
Previous studies had indicated that gay men tend to have more gay relatives on their mother's side of the family than on the father's. Thus, the researchers reasoned, if predisposition to homosexuality is inherited, it probably involves the X chromosome. Men have a 50 percent chance of inheriting either of the mother's two Xs. If X influences homosexuality, then gay men in a family should be much more likely to have one version; their heterosexual siblings should be much more likely to have the other.

Mr. Hamer's group looked for shared similarities in a segment called Xq28. The gay

brothers, on average, had the same characteristic DNA markers 67 percent of the time; "most of the heterosexual brothers had different Xq28 markers from their homosexual siblings," with the same markers only 22 percent of the time. As in the first study, the likelihood of that kind of correlation occurring by chance is about 1 in 200.

But lesbian sisters showed no such correlation. The "simplest explanation," the researchers wrote, is that the Xq28 segment "influences sexual orientation in men but not in women."

The research by Mr. Hamer's group has yet to identify specific candidate genes in the X chromosome. The Xq28 section contains 10 million to 20 million units of genetic code, and perhaps 200 individual genes.



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## INTERNATIONAL

# Arab Storm Rising Over U.S. Embassy Vote on Jerusalem Shift Rouses Mideast to Anger

By Douglas Jehl  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — While early reaction to the vote in Congress last week to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel to Jerusalem was muted, the strong criticisms now being voiced from Egypt to Kuwait show that the vote is being seen as a new example of American ill will.

With varying intensity, friends and foes of the United States in the Arab world have portrayed the call as an unfortunate sign that America is not even-handed when it comes to peace in the Middle East.

Israel considers the entire city of Jerusalem its capital, including the eastern sector that was captured from Jordan in the 1967 war.

But the Palestine Liberation Organization sees East Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state.

The congressional resolution does not require that the embassy be moved from Tel Aviv until 1999, and it has been strongly criticized as an obstacle to peace talks by the Clinton administration, which could delay the move.

But if the effect of the congressional action is likely to be mostly symbolic, that has not

kept it from raising loud alarms among Arabs, for whom Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem is Islam's third-holiest site.

"This is an issue that affects one-fifth of the world's population," declared Sheikh Gad Haq Ali Gad Haq, who heads the 1,000-year-old Azhar Islamic institution here, a bastion of Islamic orthodoxy.

A threat of retaliation was issued on Sunday by a militant Islamic group called Vanguard of Conquest, which warned that it intended to strike at Americans and Jews in response to what it called the vote by "cowboys in Congress."

The Egyptian government and others in the Middle East appeared guarded in their initial responses to the vote.

But after Islamic leaders and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian leader, called attention to the action, even strong American allies, including President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, have ended their public silence to join in the condemnation.

Among other Arab governments that have criticized the move are Syria, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, whose cabinet on Sunday issued a statement expressing regret at the American action.



Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri during an interview in Vienna.

## Iran Backs Off on Rushdie

Reuters

VIENNA — Iran will not send assassins to carry out a death edict against the author Salman Rushdie, but it will never give the pledge in writing because it would hurt the country's honor, a top Iranian official says.

Ali Akbar Nateq Nouri, a senior Shiite Muslim cleric and president of the Iranian Parliament, said he had been the first to vow his country would not send death squads to murder the controversial British author.

"I confirm today that the Islamic Republic of Iran will not send a death squad to kill Rushdie," said Mr. Nateq Nouri, who is scheduled to become Iran's next president after the current leader, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, steps down in 1997.

# Yeltsin Joins Electoral Dispute He Asks Why 2 Parties Were Barred

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin, hospitalized and still out of public view, demanded an explanation Friday from Russia's Central Election Commission for its decision to bar two parties from the parliamentary election campaign, including the country's most popular reformist party.

At the same time, Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Nina, made a highly unusual appearance on television to say that Mr. Yeltsin felt better. The president has been isolated from all but his family and bodyguards since suffering renewed heart troubles last week.

The statement on the campaign issued by Mr. Yeltsin's press office was his first reaction to a furor that began Sunday when the election commission announced that it would not certify for the ballot the reform party Yabloko and the nationalist party Derzhava.

The panel's decision, apparently based on a technicality, touched off a firestorm of protests.

In a statement Tuesday, Mr. Yeltsin demanded to know whether any of the electoral blocs had violated the rules, but he stopped short of denouncing the action, as did Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin and others.

Grigori Yavlinsky, the economist and popular politician who heads Yabloko, said that he intended to appeal to the Supreme Court on Wednesday. He told a group of businessmen that at first he thought the disqualification was "typical Soviet-style bureaucratic abuse, which has always led to violations of the law."

But he added, "I have received further evidence that these actions were planned in advance" and that rival parties "were asked to submit documents to discredit our bloc." Mr. Yavlinsky refused to provide further details, saying they would be brought out in the court case. Another leader of Yabloko, Vladimir Lukin, said that if the party was barred, he would urge international election monitors not to come to Russia for the Dec. 17 elections.

In the case of Yabloko, the 15-member commission based its disqualification on the party's failure to obtain written consent from six candidates who were removed from the party list. Yabloko said it had their oral consent.

Specialists in election procedures said that the party's error may have technically violated a rule, but not the law, and that the sanctions for such violations were entirely up to the commission, which is nominally independent but heavily weighted with Yeltsin loyalists.

The nationalist Derzhava party, led by former Vice Pres-

ident Alexander V. Rutskoi, also intends to appeal.

Meanwhile, Mr. Yeltsin remained hospitalized, suffering from acute ischemia, a condition that restricts the flow of blood to the heart.

In the rare television interview, Mr. Yeltsin's wife, Naina, seemed to be trying to reassure the country that he was not gravely ill. Earlier Tuesday, she was quoted by the Itar-Tass news agency as saying, "I can tell you with a sense of relief that Boris Nikolayevich is feeling better." She added, "We don't need to talk about his being incapable."

## AIDS Drug In 5-10 Years?

Agence France-Press

BONN — The deadly AIDS virus can perhaps be treated in five to 10 years through several drugs that will eventually give those stricken with the deadly disease a normal life expectancy, Peter Piot, a World Health Organization expert, said Tuesday.

"Patients would take three to four drugs together all of their life and I guarantee you that in five to 10 years we will find the right drugs needed for that purpose," he said in a Berlin radio interview.

## GLOBAL PANEL

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# Terry Southern, Screenwriter, Dies at 71

By Eric Pace  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Terry Southern, 71, a novelist and screenwriter whose credits included "Dr. Strangelove" and "Easy Rider," two films that crystallized the anger and unease of the 1960s, died here Sunday of respiratory failure. He lived in East Canaan, Connecticut.

Mr. Southern collapsed on Wednesday while on his way to teach a class on screenwriting at Columbia University.

Mr. Southern spelled out his artistic credo in an interview in 1964. "The important thing in writing," he said, "is the capacity to astonish. Not shock — shock is a worn-out word — but astonish. The world has no grounds whatever for complacency. The Titanic couldn't sink, but it did. Where you find smugness, you find something worth blasting. I want to blast it."

He pursued those aims most notably in

the two screenplays that brought him and his co-writers Academy Award nominations. He was a co-author, with Stanley Kubrick and Peter George, of the biting anti-nuclear satire "Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb" (1964), a black comedy about military folly that ends in Armageddon. Peter Sellers, George C. Scott, Sterling Hayden, Keenan Wynn and Slim Pickens led the cast.

In "Easy Rider" (1969), Mr. Southern and two of the film's stars, Peter Fonda and Dennis Hopper, created a screenplay about two drug-fueled dropouts who travel cross-country by motorcycle, ostensibly in search of the American dream. In the process picking up a true free spirit, played by Jack Nicholson.

The other screenplays of which he was the author or co-author included "The Loved One" (1965), which he and Christopher Isherwood adapted from Evelyn

Waugh's sendup of the funeral industry, "The Cenci Kid" (1965), starring Steve McQueen and Edward G. Robinson in a duel at the poker table, and "Barbarella" (1968), a science-fiction tale featuring a lightly clad Jane Fonda.

Mr. Southern's books included the novel "Candy," which he wrote jointly with Mason Hoffenberg. It was published in 1958 by Olympia Press in Paris under the pseudonym Maxwell Kenton, and then, in 1964, in the United States, where it quickly achieved notoriety as a raunchy best-seller, with Mr. Southern and Mr. Hoffenberg listed as its co-authors.

"Candy" describes the odd generosity, in sexual matters, of an innocent girl who is looking for her father. The book, a parody of Voltaire's "Candide," was made into a 1968 movie with a script by Buck Henry and starred, among others, Richard Burton and Ringo Starr. He also wrote "The Magic Christian" and "Flash and Fulgence."

# Notorious Argentine Guerrilla Captured

By Calvin Sims  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — The leader of one of Latin America's most notorious guerrilla groups was captured in Mexico City on Saturday and extradited on Sunday night to Argentina. He is wanted here for various crimes, including masterminding a 1989 assault on an army barracks in which 40 people were killed and 100 wounded.

The guerrilla, Enrique Haroldo Gorriaran Merlo, who had been at large for 25 years, arrived at the El Palomar military base here on a government plane Sunday night and was taken to the central Federal Police station under heavy security, Argentine authorities said.

Mr. Gorriaran Merlo, 54, was head of the left-wing Peo-

ple's Revolutionary Army. It is widely considered the most radical of the leftist guerrilla groups in Argentina.

Argentine intelligence officials said that the group was responsible for the deaths of at least 700 people in addition to scores of attacks on police and military posts, kidnappings and robberies.

Mr. Gorriaran Merlo has admitted assassinating a former Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, in his Paraguayan exile in 1980, and he has been linked with other terrorist attacks throughout Latin America.

Mexican and Argentine agents of Interpol arrested Mr. Gorriaran Merlo in Mexico City late Saturday, after a warrant had been issued by an Argentine court. The Mexican

government then immediately granted his extradition. He is expected to appear before a judge sometime this week on murder charges.

Under a presidential amnesty issued by Carlos Saul Menem in 1989, the guerrillas and military men accused of killings and torture during Argentina's "dirty war" of the 1970s cannot be prosecuted for their crimes.

But Argentine authorities said that the amnesty did not apply to crimes committed by Mr. Gorriaran Merlo after the

military gave up power in 1983.

In a television interview with Argentine journalists from a secret location in May, Mr. Gorriaran Merlo told how he planned and carried out the operation to kill Mr. Somoza.

"There were eight of us, and we tricked the police into telling us where he lived," the guerrilla leader said. Then, referring to another guerrilla, he added: "I emptied a whole clip into him and Hugo Iruzan let him have it with a bazooka."

# Nigerian Court Sentences A Rights Leader to Hang

Reuters

PORT HARCOURT, Nigeria — A special Nigerian military court on Tuesday sentenced an Ogoni minority rights leader, Ken Saro-Wiwa, and three others to death for murder.

Judge Ibrahimauta ruled that Mr. Saro-Wiwa and the three other leaders of his Movement for the Survival of Ogoni Peoples should hang for the murder in May last year of four moderate leaders of the oil-producing Ogoniland.

"I was found guilty even before I was tried," declared a defiant but frail looking Mr. Saro-Wiwa, who has been in detention since his arrest after the murders.

One defendant was set free by the court in the southeast oil city of Port Harcourt, where special security measures were in place for the verdict. The same court on Monday passed death sentences on five other members of the organization who were tried on the same murder charges.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## El Salvador Slow to Implement Reforms

**Los Angeles Times**  
SAN SALVADOR — Three years after the signing of a peace agreement that ended more than a decade of civil war, the government missed its deadline Tuesday for completing the reforms promised in the treaty, according to the UN mission overseeing implementation.

The UN report confirms what almost weekly demonstrations in the capital and land seizures in the provinces have indicated: The government is behind in its commitment to give land to former soldiers and guerrillas, who fought in the 12-year conflict.

Nearly a fourth of the former combatants have not received their land, the United Nations found. The report also determined that rural housing programs for war refugees were even further

behind than the land distribution. The government's failure to meet its commitments has provoked concerns among politicians and religious leaders that rising impatience could cause social unrest.

Earlier in October, former combatants occupied a government building and took employees hostage to demand that the government distribute land and death benefits to survivors.

The police have dispersed squatters on various occasions, and many Salvadorans worry that violent confrontations could occur. A legislative proposal of jail sentences for people involved in land seizures created a public outcry.

The United Nations has extended deadlines to Dec. 31 for land distribution and to April 30 for projects to provide homes for war refugees.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

## Dry Cleaners Come Up With an Idea: Water Is Better (and Safer, Too)

Increasingly, companies that clean clothing are switching from dry to wet, from perchloroethylene, the dry-cleaning solvent used for decades to wash delicate fabrics, to nature's universal solvent, water. The New York Times reports.

The switch has been prompted by rising indications that perchloroethylene can raise the risk of cancer in laundry workers.

Self-styled "green cleaners" in the United States and Europe use sophisticated machines that mimic the gentle sloshing of hand washing. Heat is monitored to avoid shrinkage. The cleaned garments smell like cloth instead of like solvent.

Advocates say the method can be used on almost any garment except furs and those colored with water-soluble dyes, like certain Madras prints.

Neal Mulich, who manufactures water-based washing and drying equipment, predicts that the cleaning industry in the United States will be transformed within a few years, with most cleaners becoming primarily water-based, sending the most delicate garments away to centralized dry-cleaning operations.

He and other wet-clean advocates have asked the Federal Trade Commission change the wording on required labels of nonwashable garments from "dry clean only" to "professionally clean only."

## Short Takes

Do the police need a search warrant to enter the cardboard home of someone living on the sidewalk? Reaching into one such box, the police found clothing stolen from a Los Angeles store. The dweller claimed his right to privacy had been violated. But a California state appeals court ruled that a person "who occupies a temporary shelter on public property without permission and in violation of an ordinance prohibiting sidewalk blockages is a trespasser" and subject to immediate expulsion.

Soap operas have less and less to do with reality, notes James Barron in The New York Times. Many such series are set in New York, where "everyone has working fireplaces that are always going." To reflect the reality of life in New York, he notes, fake fireplaces would be much more genuine.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Mistake in Russia

With President Boris Yeltsin sidelined by severe health problems and Russia entering its most important electoral season since the Bolshevik Revolution, the future of Russian democracy depends heavily on the performance of new institutions untried in the ways of multiparty democracy. On Sunday, one such institution, the Central Election Commission, threatened to make December's parliamentary elections meaningless by knocking the country's largest reform party off the ballot on a petty technicality. Much of the damage can still be undone if another fledgling institution, the supreme court, overturns the Election Commission's decision. Rival parties condemned the ruling. They understand better than the commissioners that an election rigged against one of the main contenders can have no winners.

Opinion polls showed the excluded party, Yabloko, tied with the Communists at the head of the electoral pack, with each party attracting about 14 percent of the vote in a crowded field. That would be enough to assure Yabloko a leading role in the new Parliament, especially if it could form a coalition with like-minded parties. Yabloko's leader, Grigori Yavlinsky, is also a front-runner in Russia's presidential election, scheduled for next June.

More than a million voters signed

Yabloko's petitions. The party had also signed up more than 200 candidates for the 225 party-based seats in Parliament. Six of those candidates, from remote regions, later withdrew. When their withdrawal letters failed to reach Moscow before the official deadline, the entire party slate was struck from the ballot.

Speculation is rife about Mr. Yeltsin's possible role, given the fact that the commission's chairman is his appointee. Was this a Yeltsin-inspired maneuver to eliminate Yabloko, his main rival on the reform side? Or was it a case of hard-liners in Mr. Yeltsin's entourage taking advantage of his temporary physical incapacity? Even if the supreme court reverses the ruling, as now seems likely, suspicions of this sort could set back Russia's democratic development.

Russian democracy has not had a very high reputation in the past, abroad or at home. But times have changed, and no party today can hope to impose its rule in the style of the old Communist dictatorship. Russia's next government will not have the authority to make difficult economic and diplomatic decisions unless the Russian people believe that it won its mandate fairly. That requires Yabloko's return to the ballot.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Focus Intelligence

A brisk competition is going on among American spy agencies for a bigger place in the post-Cold War world. This month it came out that the CIA had eavesdropped on Japan in auto talks some months ago (and then bragged about it, claiming what were described as "secret successes"). Now the Defense Department is reported — by the House Intelligence Committee, no less — to be extending espionage abroad under phony commercial cover. It seems that the CIA is trying to get a new life, and that the Pentagon is moving in on a civilian agency still reeling from the Aldrich Ames mole case and other embarrassments.

Outsiders cannot speak with full confidence on these matters. What the public has learned in the past, however, indicates that separate or uncoordinated intelligence operations in, say, terrorism and weapons proliferation (fields of particular Pentagon interest) too often pass each other by or get in each other's way. Lapses can still persist when the emphasis shifts.

Many see an economic focus as smart for the intelligence community that is straining for relevance not just in an increasingly competitive world economy but also in an increasingly competitive U.S. budget. But is this really so? Economics brims with publicly available information and private sector expertise, not to mention the considerable resources of Treasury, State, Commerce and other agencies of the U.S. government.

The CIA's special niche, of course, is secret information. But pursuing a foreign company's or government's trade, tech-

nology or negotiating secrets is a tricky business. You have to figure out what is public, what is foreign, what is "American" and with whom to share the fruits, if there are any. It seems odd to have the CIA working covertly for, say, huge companies like Chrysler, Ford and General Motors. By going covert, moreover, you risk disclosure. When a CIA team was exposed in France last spring, the damage went beyond the publicity; intelligence cooperation shrank between the two allies. The exposure in Japan over the auto talks has left the government fuming.

Economic spying can have a special purpose: to keep high-tech out of the wrong hands. Otherwise, spying on friends — and it is in the nature of things that much economic spying involves spying on the developed countries that are friends of the United States — ought to be reserved for extreme, dangerous circumstances. This is true whatever American spy agency is involved.

Much of the American interest in protecting economic secrets is served by strengthening intellectual property rights and maintaining industrial momentum. American counterespionage, including detection of bribes and of economic spying against the United States, can proceed more vigorously if American espionage is kept within bounds. The "new" missions of fighting terrorism, drugs and weapons proliferation are more urgent, beyond the reach of the private sector and deserving of close CIA-Pentagon cooperation and support.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Republican Turmoil

Pat Buchanan thought he and fumed and he called Colin Powell the meanest name he could conjure. This general evocation is so crazy about, he said, is nothing but a "Bill Clintonite." Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York was more analytical in his comments on the David Brinkley show. He said that General Powell's entry into the Republican presidential primaries would broaden the base and philosophy of the party.

He is right, of course, and that is what has made Mr. Buchanan so testy and Boh Dole's handlers so resistant to an open Republican primary in New York. The last thing Senator Al D'Amato and Governor George Pataki want is for their heavyweight champ to get in the ring with the No. 1 contender.

In the 46 days since General Powell announced moderate positions on abortion, affirmative action and gun control, the Republican Party has been in a turmoil of change. His move exposed the fearful secret that the fundamentalist right had been guarding since the days when it bullied George Bush into making it the party's enforcer. That secret is that most Republican voters care only casually, if at all, about dictating reproductive behavior and keeping the National Rifle Association happy.

General Powell's refusal to toe the Buchanan line has threatened the hold of the activist minority on the party's philosophy and purse strings. If General Powell can resist the pressure to pandering to the Buchanan/Falwell wing, he can realign the party behind the fiscal conservatism and more libertarian social views of its real majority.

The shift has already had some re-

markable impact on the Republican Party's moral authorities. Bill Bennett says Republican voters are more interested in character and leadership than in a perfect score on the litmus test issues. Bill Kristol, a model of ideological rigidity back when he was serving as Dan Quayle's brain, is now chief backer for the Big Tent. Mr. Quayle believed that it was a terrible waste to have a mind and lose it. Mr. Kristol thinks that it is a terrible thing to have a chance to win the White House and blow it on Boh Dole or Phil Gramm.

If General Powell makes his decision to run, Newt Gingrich will have to make a decision what to do about him. If the speaker can get General Powell to sign up as a soldier of the Gingrich "revolution," then the Georgian can hess his candidacy. But if General Powell is of a more independent turn of mind, then Mr. Gingrich faces unappealing choices about his own presidential plans for 1996. By standing aside, he might allow a newcomer to seize a Republican moment that the speaker views as his creation. But, with his high negatives, could Mr. Gingrich really afford to enter a presidential race in which he might lose both the job he seeks and the one he holds?

Already, General Powell's quasi-candidacy has served a valuable civic and partisan function. It has given a center to a party that had only a wing. It has raised the possibility that Republicans who seek the bully pulpit do not really have to be bullied by a faction that seemed to be the biggest simply because it was the meanest. One prediction seems safe. Mr. Buchanan will be whining even louder and longer before this is over.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# With China, Keep a Cool Eye on Economic Interest

By Philip Bowring

BEIJING — What are America's national interests in its relationship with China? So far there is scant sign of a coherent and hardheaded policy.

On the one hand there is the usual pleading from special interest groups, be they aircraft salesmen, Taiwan loyalists or human rights activists. At the broader level there is a vague idea that better relations with Beijing are a good thing; this can mean trying to skirt issues where U.S. interests are at odds with Beijing's.

At the State Department, much of the China foreign policy establishment seems to believe that there is some sort of "special relationship" with China. This group identifies avoidance of Chinese hostility and an expectation of being able to influence China as the dominant U.S. interest. If necessary overriding economic interests or relations with other countries. It favors the general maintenance of good relations as an end in itself.

Even an excellent recent Rand analysis for the secretary of defense, "China: Domestic Change and Foreign Policy," concluded: "Strong, public U.S. pressures on China in a variety of areas could greatly increase the likelihood of strongly anti-Western conservative nationalists gaining control of the Chinese political system." The analysis urges closer economic and military links to minimize this risk.

The Rand view probably overstates the influence that America has on China. But

its real problem is that by definition it tends to inhibit action on specifics.

In the manner of the master, Henry Kissinger, foreign policy is conceived in grand strategic terms that denote economics to the footnotes. Yet if economic self-interest were firmly at the core of the U.S. position on China, the United States would not be, via its trade deficit approaching \$40 billion annually, the principal external contributor to Chinese growth.

No one should begrudge China its economic successes, nor the attractions of an economy growing by 8 percent a year. But U.S. official complacency on trade is astonishing. The deficit is written off as an inevitable consequence of China's competitiveness in certain products, or as a result of the transfer of former Taiwan and Hong Kong surpluses, or as simply part of a global U.S. trade problem. At times it is even explained as the price the United States must pay to convert China to the merits of the market.

The bottom line is that China so far enjoys almost all the advantages of a WTO member without the obligations.

It is up to businesses to decide whether they can ever make good returns out of the billion-people market after considering the hidden costs, piracy of brand names, opportunities forgone elsewhere, the true val-

ue of the technology transferred, and the prospects of eventually repatriating their profits. Private risk should be just that.

Public policy for America should be to protect its overall economic interests, which means acting to divert import sourcing to nations, in Asia and Latin America, with more open markets and closer linkages with the United States.

Forcing the issue of placing the U.S. trade relationship with China on a more equal footing would be painful in the short term but would help the whole relationship. The United States has a general interest in Chinese economic growth and political stability, but so it does in Brazil, Russia, South Africa etc. There should be nothing special, for or against, in the China relationship.

A healthier relationship should have been the result of the (correct) decision to de-link trade and human rights. While human rights are a legitimate U.S. concern in China as elsewhere, their absence does not specifically threaten U.S. interests as a \$40 billion trade deficit does.

The United States has a moral commitment to help Taiwan defend itself, and to let Taiwanese visit America in unofficial capacities. But there is no reason to buy into cross-strait rows about the nature of One China, any more than there is to court Chinese anger by backing Taiwan's UN admission.

The U.S. obligations to Taiwan have nothing to do with "containing" China.

Such talk only provokes Beijing to more nationalist positions.

That does not mean that the United States should avoid reasoned opposition to the more extreme parts of China's South China Sea claims, which so concern America's other (and closer) allies in the region and threaten its own navigation rights. Nor does it mean going slow on the long delayed rapprochement with Vietnam because of Beijing's suspicions of American motives.

It does mean, however, that the United States should moderate its global moral policeman role and acknowledge that China has legitimate, nonexpansionist interests in its relations with such countries as Pakistan and Iran.

Beijing may be using rocket and nuclear plant sales as bargaining chips in its dealings with the United States. If so, Washington is being glib, sacrificing self-interest to selective and doomed crusades.

America should spell out more clearly its own interests and aims, and pursue them with the same diligence as do the Chinese. Perhaps the best way to start would be, as the British have found in Hong Kong, to take policy out of the hands of the China experts with emotional or career commitments to one side or other of China issues, and treat China as what it is: a country like any other except for its size — a little bigger than India.

International Herald Tribune.

# Central and East European Candidates Will Have to Do Better

By Roy Denman

LONDON — In the constant talk about the enlargement of the European Union to Central and Eastern Europe there continues to be one major illusion.

In some commentary it seems taken for granted that soon after tomorrow the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and the Baltic states, with a total population of 105 million, will march in serried ranks into the Union, increasing its population by a quarter and upsetting everything. So a drastic recasting of the Union's structure is urgently necessary.

One member state presses this view because it has hoped for 20 years that rapid and widespread enlargement would transform the Union into an unmanageable free trade area and scupper any move toward federation.

More generally, ministers in Europe do not like being unpopular with their neighbors, provided that they do not have to pay any immediate bills. When Greece applied in 1975 to join the then Community, the European Commission first recommended a

waiting period. The then Greek prime minister appealed to his Community colleagues, and the Commission was overruled. The bills took some time to come in, but their size has more than made up for any initial delay.

When anyone applies to join a club, the membership committee needs to consider two things. One is whether the beliefs of the applicant fit those of the members. It would hardly be sensible to admit to a club of country gentlemen a fanatical opponent of fox hunting.

Secondly, will the applicant be able to afford the annual subscription and a reasonable use of the club's facilities?

As things stand, only the most curmudgeonly member of the European club would grumble in the bar that it was in danger of being invaded by bankrupt, ex-Bolshevik banana republics. But some serious questions do remain.

After more than 40 years of communism, how democratically stable are these new applicants? To give only two examples, in

Slovakia a populist prime minister, Vladimir Meciar, denounces Gypsies and Hungarians and keeps power by giving too key portfolios in his coalition to an even more sinister far right party. In Hungary, Jozsef Torgyán of the Independent Smallholders Party has captured the lead in the opinion polls by stirring up nationalism.

More worrying is the economic situation. The problem's size can be measured by two examples.

Greece, the poorest member of the Union, receives \$780 per head annually in EU regional aid, or between 5 and 6 percent of its GNP. A recent Commission study has shown that extending these criteria to countries in Central and Eastern Europe would mean regional aid amounting to 7 percent of GNP in the case of Slovakia, 13 percent in the Czech Republic, and 34 percent in Bulgaria and Romania. Disbursements on this scale would simply not be acceptable to the net contributors to Union funds such as Germany,

the Netherlands and Britain, which already consider that they are paying too much to Brussels.

The second example is the experience of German reunification. When this at last became possible it was an affair of the heart, out of the purse, and in time the payback for a founding member of the Union would be immense. But for five years Eastern Germany has cost its Western counterpart transfers amounting to 5 percent annually of GNP and a solidarity tax on income of 7.5 percent. Yet the process of producing a self-sustaining economy in the new Länder, by far the most advanced part of the old Eastern Europe, is only half completed. That alone shows the immensity of the task of joining East and West in Europe.

This leads to the following conclusions:

• The East and Central European countries should be admitted when their democratic systems are solidly established and their economies are self-sustaining and competitive with the West.

• This will mean both that it will be a long haul and that some

will be admitted before others. The Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary, the countries which have made the most use of Union aid under the Phare program, will be first, perhaps early in the first half of the next decade. At the other end of the scale will be Romania and Bulgaria, which might take 10 years or more to qualify for entry.

In the meantime, the Union should do everything possible to help all these countries to qualify, not only by the existing Phare program, which is devoted largely to infrastructure and privatization projects, but by technical and administrative aid.

Above all, the Union should help by opening up its markets more for imports from these countries of textiles, steel and foodstuffs.

That (and supporting the WTO) is where the main liberalizing efforts of the Union should be focused in the next few years, not on ill-judged attempts to drown Europe's separate identity in an Atlantic free trade area.

International Herald Tribune.

# The News Shouldn't Be Mainly About Conflict and Controversy

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — My colleague David Broder wrote recently of an important job training bill whose passage by an overwhelming 95-to-2 vote scarcely made the news. The reason had nothing to do with the significance of the legislation and everything to do with the overwhelming margin of its passage. If there was no conflict, no credible "other side," how could the bill possibly be important?

This was a masterful way of presenting one of the most disturbing and least noticed trends of big-time journalism. As Broder put it: "It is conflict, not compromise, that makes news."

The media bias for verbal slugging over legislative virtuosity is one of the main reasons, I believe, Congress is held in such low esteem.

Far more than that. It is the reason, or at least a big part of the reason, for much of the racial and political polarization, incivility and generalized bad blood between Americans.

How can that be? Because so much of the focus of today's journalism is on conflict, and so little on substance.

The reason job training legis-

lation seemed unnewsworthy is that the process went so smoothly. It went smoothly, as Mr. Broder pointed out, because some members of Congress and their staffs had spent long hours, even years, negotiating the compromise legislation that passed so handily.

But that sort of legislative brokering does not interest the media, unless it can be portrayed in terms of surrender or forced concessions or some other element of fighting.

Fighting. That's the operative word, and not merely in terms of the way we journalists cover the

legislative process. We cover debates over welfare reform and affirmative action and Medicare reform in terms of who is landing the most punches on whose nose and less in terms of the potential impact on the lives of people, and of children in particular.

It may be entertaining, but it is ripping the country apart. That is why I get a little sick every time I see John Sumnu and Michael Kinsley nose-to-nose in some phony fight in which each says things more strongly than he could possibly believe them, careful to avoid the slightest hint that the other guy might have a point.

I first noticed the trend, I suppose, during the debate over health care reform, when it dawned on me that, even as a fairly attentive consumer of news, I was never quite sure what was in any particular package or proposal. I knew only who seemed at the moment to be ahead on points, who was cheering for whom, and what it all meant for Hillary's ascendancy or demise.

Now I see it everywhere: in the debates over abortion and school choice, in the wrangling over deficit reduction and most certainly in the presidential campaign. The substance regularly takes a back seat to the fight.

One of the main reasons for the media's interest in a possible Colin Powell candidacy is that his presence in the race would make

the fight journalistically more interesting. As Hedrick Smith, late of The New York Times, puts it, we cover wars and delude ourselves into thinking we have committed journalism.

Even as I say these things, I recognize that my media colleagues will point out that they do cover substance. Every welfare reform proposal, every legislative bill, every campaign promise has been reported in some detail at least once. Surely I can't be demanding that reporters go on retelling stories already told.

Not quite. What I am really proposing is that we not forget that, unlike boxing matches, policy fights are about something. If we don't keep our audience focused on what that something is, they are very likely to go on choosing sides based on party or personality — to go on adding to the polarization.

Focus on substance and you have the basis for useful compromise. Focus on controversy and you have only winners and losers. Still it is the controversy, the fight, that attracts us.

Carl Sessions Stepp of the American Journalism Review put it well when he said that if the media had been around 2000 years ago, we would have covered the Crucifixion and missed Christianity. That's quite an indictment. I wish it weren't true.

The Washington Post.

# Judges Stir Things Up in Britain

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON — There has been a significant change in the way the British system of government works. It is a change in the outlook of judges and in the function they perform.

British courts used to be extremely cautious and conservative. That was especially so when it came to protecting individual rights. In conflicts between individuals and the state, judges almost always deferred to the state. They were, a critical judge said, "more executive-minded than the executive."

Over the last 20 years that judicial attitude has been transformed. Judges no longer hesitate to rule that the government has abused its powers. Cabinet members have to reckon with the possibility that something they plan to do may be found by a court to be beyond the law.

This transformation has occurred without any change in the written law. Britain still has no written constitution or bill of rights. Nor has Parliament passed an Administrative Procedure Act like America's, providing for judicial review of administrative decisions.

The judges have done it on their own. In the tradition of the common law, made by judges from case to case over the centuries, they have built up an impressive body of what they call administrative law: reviewing the fairness and the legal basis of government actions.

For example, the present home secretary, Michael Howard, ignored a statute laying down rules for a system to compensate the victims of crime;

claiming that he had inherent power to do so, he made his own rules. The courts held that he had acted unlawfully.

Mr. Howard, who is widely regarded as the most reactionary home secretary in years, has been restrained by judges many times. But he is not alone. A predecessor of his ignored a court injunction forbidding the deportation of an immigrant; he claimed that cabinet ministers could not be held in contempt. The courts held otherwise.

Why have the courts become so much more vigorous in protecting individuals against the state? Why, particularly, has Britain's highest court, the House of Lords?

First, the judges plainly understood that there was a vacuum. Traditionally, Parliament was supposed to correct any governmental injustice to individuals, but in the modern state that is a myth. Parliament is under the virtually total control of the executive, and in any case it does not have time to consider individual wrongs.

Second, the judges became increasingly aware of how loosely drafted modern legislation is, how little thought goes into its details. It delegates huge powers to the government, and the government is often arbitrary in exercising them.

Third, there has been a generational change in judges. The new judges think of law not as fixed rules but as a set of values designed above all to protect

democracy and human rights. Fourth, the new judicial generation is more outward-looking. It is familiar with the European Covenant of Human Rights. It knows that courts in Commonwealth countries have taken to enforcing individual rights ever more rigorously — in South Africa, for example, and in Australia and India.

The Supreme Court of the United States has been an especially strong influence. At least one law lord was educated at an American law school, and all know the great liberating decisions starting with Brown v. Board of Education.

The Conservative government is not at all pleased with the judicial trend, and that is hardly surprising. Those who exercise arbitrary power always resent restraint by courts.

The Labor Party may be no better if it comes to power. So one must conclude from a speech delivered two weeks ago by Labor's shadow lord chancellor, Lord Irvine. It was a shot across the bow of the courts.

Lord Irvine warned against what he called "judicial supremacy." He called for judicial deference to "the sovereignty of Parliament," a phrase that is the last refuge of constitutional scoundrels.

The politicians, or many of them, will resist judicial review. But my guess is that the British public likes it when judges stand up for them against the state — and that the public will demand more of the new constitutionalism, not less.

The New York Times.

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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Powell Has Political Pros Shaking in Their Boots

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Except for a relative handful of people, Americans have a great deal to gain from a Colin Powell run for the presidency, and nothing to lose that is not worth losing.

We Americans know that he is a man of achievement, thought, civility and leadership who would be a strong candidate. But whether he should be elected president — that needs more time for voters to get to know him, think about it and decide. Time is exactly what the American political system provides.

But that handful exception is powerful and ubiquitous. In print and on the air, there's no escape from them.

They are the people who make their living from politics — elected officials, their appointees, staffs and fund raisers — whose careers and emotions are already committed to the Democratic incumbent or one of his Republican challengers. They know that their interests can be damaged by a Powell run. So they tell us and him to pass it by, pass it by.

We would be fools to listen to them. We have the luxury of the time before and after the primaries and conventions to pick up the goods a candidate offers, squeeze hard, go to another bin, back and forth.

Some refuse to accept that delicious time. They pick anybody from Column A because they detect the other party. I love to tell a brilliant Democratic friend that I vote Republican or Democratic as I choose, because she fixes me with a magnificent look of shock, horror and disgust.

Part of the Powell phenomenon was The Book and The Tour. But nobody put a gun to all those people to line up to buy the book. If it is just hype, all Bob Dole has to do now is go to a publisher and say, here's my book. make me president.

People lined up because General Powell had attracted them before he wrote a word. They did not admire what was being offered them in the way of leadership by Bill Clinton or his Republican opponents.

They wanted to get a feel of this Powell. They wanted to know more about him, in print or person, and they still do. No political outsider since Dwight Eisenhower, and one I can think of before him, has aroused that interest, almost longing.

Nobody knows that better than members of the Republican Party

apparatus, which these days means the conservatives. Some of them, like the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, are smart enough to hold their fire; and some, like William Bennett, Jack Kemp and Bill Kristol, are saying very nice things about General Powell. (Mr. Kristol's new magazine, The Weekly Standard,

## But the voters line up for the general.

revealed the Million Man March as not entirely the racially polite and cuddly event that most journalists insisted it was. Already it is the magazine I get most grumpy about when it is not delivered early.)

But others in the party are acting as if they invented conservatism and patented it last year on Election Day. Anybody outside their circle can sign in only with a blood oath out to deviate an inch from their version of what the party should be. Anybody who does must be cast out, right away, lest he bring the wrath of the Republican voter down on them all.

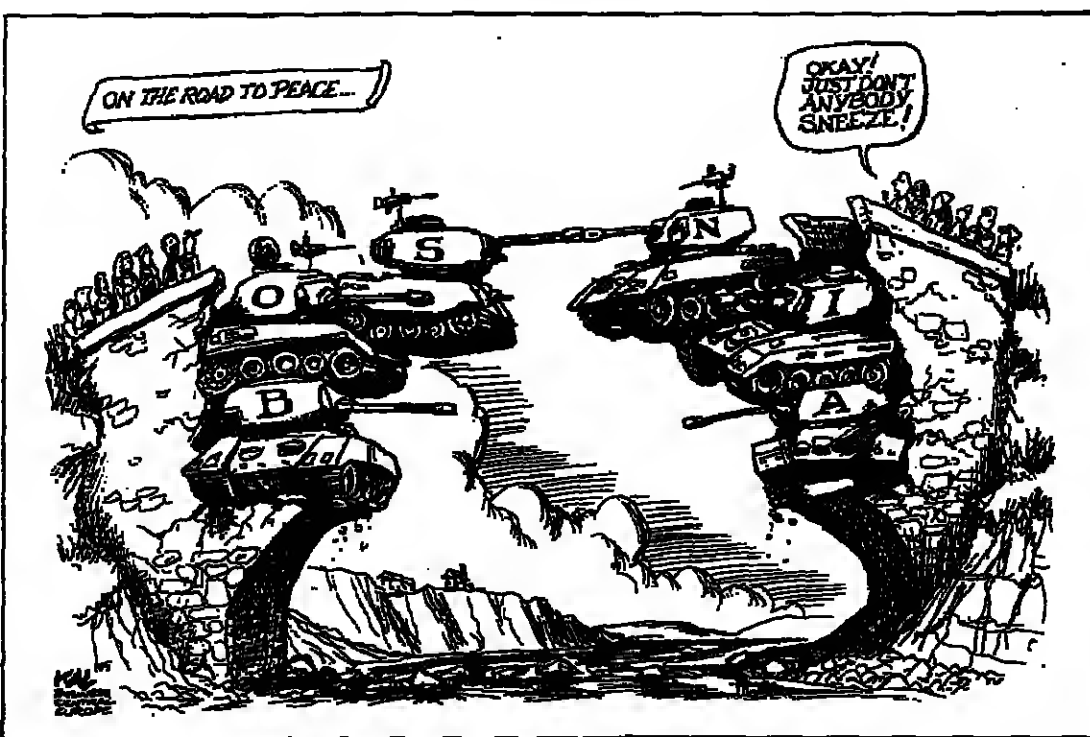
They tell us that, but they are too smart to believe it, which is what gets them so nervous and mean about General Powell. These self-appointed high priests know that not all Republicans, even right-wing Republicans, agree with them about abortion, Medicare, minority protection or the anti-immigrant drive. In a new New York Times/CBS News Poll, Republicans who vote in primaries showed themselves not nearly as tight, stingy or ideological as these keepers of the flame would like.

Senator Dole, who has spent years cultivating these Republican primary voters, gets a 39 percent approval rating from them. Flame-keepers Patrick Buchanan and Phil Gramm get 19 percent each. General Powell already gets 43 percent among these Republicans, more than he gets among all other Americans.

So there goes the Republican high-priest argument that conservative voters would froth at the mouth if General Powell got into the race.

If he does make a run for it, America will get the time it needs to look him over — a clear gain. America stands to lose one thing: the conviction of the professionals that politics belongs to them. That will be bearable for the rest of us.

The New York Times.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Russian Health

I have just read Flora Lewis's article "The Health Crisis in Russia Is Too Grim to Fathom" (Opinion, Aug. 18), and I share her dismay about our situation. It is critical in many respects, though not all of what she describes can be ascribed to a breakdown of health services. As a pediatrician with more than 40 years in service, I would like to offer a few comments.

Mortality has gone up, particularly among males. But this is due to violence, alcohol abuse, accidents, environmental pollution and lifestyle-related diseases.

The declining birth rate also reflects Russia's social crisis, but, as some statistics show, it is accompanied by a decline in the number of abortions. For me, this reflects a responsible attitude toward parenthood in these years of hardship. And it seems that the downward trend in the birth rate has leveled off.

The prevalence of birth defects cited in the article (388 to 436 per 10,000) is comparable to that in many other countries. The increase from 1990 to 1994 may well reflect better attention to the problem following a stream of reports in the media.

Nevertheless, there is a health crisis. The health system has reached its limit of efficiency, and further improvements are hardly possible without some fundamental changes

in ideology, training, financing and administration. Let me illustrate this by some examples in child health.

Our infant mortality is two to three times higher than in the West, and the difference is made up mainly by the mortality of premature babies and those with congenital malformations (of the heart, in particular), due to the scarcity of appropriate intensive-care and surgical facilities. The creation of such facilities and training of staff for them was neglected for decades; now it would take years to make up for it, even with adequate financing, which is doubtful.

Pediatricians who give primary care are obliged to make house calls for every acutely ill child, often repeatedly, totaling 8 to 12 home visits a day, and three to four times as much during a flu epidemic. The result is excessive hospitalization, with enormous costs and all the hazards of in-hospital infection.

This "convenience" has to be scrapped. Doing so would free manpower and funds that could be used to upgrade diagnostic and treatment facilities, but the authorities are reluctant to do so at a time of popular discontent with almost all that is being done by them.

For years, pediatricians were held responsible for whatever happened to the children under their care. Our data show that this was the main cause of undervaccination against

diphtheria and other infections in the 1980s, which opened the way for current epidemics. Pediatricians would look for every possible medical pretext to postpone vaccinations, fearing reprimands that would inevitably follow a severe reaction or complication from a vaccine.

Little if anything has been done to reform the administration of health service, to decentralize it and turn state-owned infrastructure into a functional network of municipal, non-profit or even private institutions.

VLADIMIR TATOCHEV  
Institute of Pediatrics  
Academy of Medical Sciences  
Moscow

## What's in a Hyphen?

Why are some people called African-American, or American Indian, or Asian-American or Mexican-American? Why aren't all U.S. citizens simply called Americans?

PAULINE F. HUDEK  
Geneva

## Straight Talk

Regarding "Race and Euphemism" (Editorial, Oct. 17):

Americans must learn how to "call it as they see it" if the nation is to avoid destroying one of its basic freedoms.

ROBERT R. HODGSON  
Puteaux, France

## Keats Tells a Young Poet: You Can Be Human, Too

By Philip Levine

NEW YORK — We were 12 young and not so young men and women from Detroit.

The class, Professor A.D. Woolly's introduction to the Romantic poets, met in the late afternoon, and some hurried to it after finishing the day shift at one of the local factories.

With one month left in the semester, we arrived at young John Keats — who was born 200 years ago

Nothing I had read before had so potently lifted the gloom that hovered over my small portion of Detroit.

This was some 10 years before Americans of my generation would set about the creation of a body of poetry that would later be labeled "confessional" and even longer before those poets' acts of self-destruction, but the models were there.

That year, Detroit itself would welcome the besotted Dylan Thomas. My mentor-to-be, John Berryman, would later claim that what the poet required above all else was a wounding so terrible that he or she could only barely survive it.

Imagine my relief and surprise when Professor Woolly pointed to the following passage: "Whenever I find myself growing vaporous I rouse myself, wash, and put on a clean shirt, brush my hair and clothes, tie my shoestrings neatly, and in fact adonize as I were going out — then all clean and comfortable I sit down to write. This I find the greatest relief."

It seemed quite suddenly I could be both a poet and a person, even in a world like ours — that is, if I were able to create such a person out of what I'd been given.

Like Keats, I was descended from ordinary people, in my case with extraordinary minds and imaginations. I realized that this, too, could prove to be a virtue, for it meant that I could not live apart from the daily difficulties of the world.

I could regard these circumstances as Alps standing between me and the poetry I might write, or like Keats I could regard them as part of the material out of which I might build my character and, later, my poetry.

I've thought many times since then of the poems that might have been ours, and the enormous literary reputation that might have been his, had Keats lived his three score and 10.

But what he left us and what we will celebrate as long as our language survives is unique, for even though he lived to be only 25 years old, he is with all of us, an extraordinary human soul, animating us still.

The writer is the author of "The Simple Truth," which won the 1995 Pulitzer Prize for poetry. This comment, contributed to The New York Times, was adapted from an essay in the spring 1996 issue of DoubleTake magazine.

## BOOKS

## THE VEIL OF ILLUSION

By Rebecca Ryman, 632 pages.  
\$24.95. St. Martin's.

Reviewed by Brian Jacobm

IN "Olivia and Jai," her earlier novel about the British in 19th-century India, Rebecca Ryman made it very clear that it does not pay to go against the accepted behavior under the crown.

Jai Raventhorne, a fiercely magnetic but bitter half-caste, snubbed the British by marrying a white American, Olivia. Jai went on to build a shipping business that competed directly

with British companies and beat them at their own game, resulting in an even more explosive situation.

Then in Cawnpore, in 1857, the Bighar massacre took place, a native uprising in which 200 European women and children were murdered. Jai was rumored to have been executed by the British for his role in the rebellion.

Ryman gives a precise description of these important incidents from her earlier book at the start of the sequel, "The Veil of Illusion" picks up the story 13 years later in Calcutta, with Olivia still seeking the

truth about Jai's disappearance.

Ryman lovingly describes the sights, sounds and colors of India: the carpeted jades of the luscious grasslands, a sky of luminous rainbows, the swift whosh of the blue-breasted kingfisher and the chattering antics of troops of monkeys.

But as beautiful and sensual as her descriptions are, Ryman jolts the reader into stark awareness of what it meant to be Eurasian.

In Calcutta's segregated and highly pigment-conscious colonial society, she explains, there operated a remarkably efficient "nostril brigade" who could sniff out the faintest whiff of native blood beneath the most deceptively Nordic appearance.

The Indians themselves were even more callous in their caste-ridden bigotry, even less subtle in their rejection of most Eurasians.

Olivia Raventhorne continues to probe and question the fate of her husband while coping with the growing difficulty of guiding their grown son and daughter.

She tries especially hard to prevent scornful treatment by the English community when each child in turn becomes romantically involved with an English partner.

It's a common expression among the English that the Eurasians are good enough to bed but not to wed.

Even the most upstanding citizens and highly placed of-

ficials in the colonial government are revealed to be cads in their private practices.

Although described as historical romance, this book is far more.

Where a good mystery writer tosses in red herrings to throw the reader off track, Ryman does that and a whole lot more. One minute the reader will feel sympathy for a character or situation, only later to have a completely different view.

The author has taken pains in depicting the native Indian rituals, beliefs and superstitions, the great pride in which family is held, the strict observance of religion.

She also makes much of the respect shown to elders and the ethic of what is acceptable and what is not in the caste system.

This is a very long novel, but Ryman has managed to pace her story well.

There are no slow passages, therefore no letdowns. The publisher provides no information about the author's background other than that Ryman is a pseudonym of a woman who lives in her native India.

This is a disappointment. I would like to know more about Rebecca Ryman, but then perhaps the withholding of her identity is another aspect of the mystique of "The Veil of Illusion."

Brian Jacobm, a Washington writer who specializes in historical fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

This Week	Last Week	On List
1 THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Crichton	1	4
2 SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	2	6
3 THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	3	6
4 MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	4	6
5 COMING HOME, by Rosemary Piche	5	6
6 COME TO GRIEF, by Dick Francis	6	5
7 LOVE IN ANOTHER TOWN, by Barbara Taylor Bradford	7	5
8 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	8	57
9 DEAD MAN'S WALK, by Larry McMurtry	9	7
10 BEACH MUSIC, by Pat Conroy	10	16
11 A PLACE CALLED FREEDOM, by Ken Follet	12	7
12 DARKSEAS, by Kevin J. Anderson	15	2
13 "I" IS FOR LAWLESS, by Sue Grafton	7	7
14 FINDING MOON, by Tony Hillerman	1	1
15 POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner	14	2

## NONFICTION

1 MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	1	5
2 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	2	4

3 A GOOD LIFE, by Ben Bradlee	3	3
4 MY POINT-AND-DO I HAVE ONE, by Eliza DeGeneres	9	8
5 SPONTANEOUS HEALING, by Andrew Weil	4	22
6 A GOOD WALK SPOILED, by John Fowles	5	19
7 AN UNUSUAL MIND, by Kay Redfield Jamison	11	4
8 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt	8	86
9 HIGH TIDE IN TUCSON, by Barbara Kingsolver	6	3
10 SISTERS, Essays, by Carol Saline	7	44
11 ALL I KNOW ABOUT ANIMAL BEHAVIOR I LEARNED IN JOE MANN'S DRESSING ROOM, by Emma Bonaccini	1	1
12 PALMSPREST, by Gore Vidal	1	1
13 MY OLD MAN AND THE SEA, by David and Daniel Herlihy	10	12
14 COMING OF AGE, by Studs Terkel	1	1
15 NEW PASSAGES, by Gail Sheehy	13	19

## ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	127
2 THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	2	32
3 THE MELATONIN MIRACLE, by Walter Pierpoli and William Regehon with Carol Colman	3	6
4 MARS AND VENUS IN THE BEDROOM, by John Gray	15	

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## NEW YORK FASHION

# Designers Walk on Drab Side

## Minimalist Look Is Very Much 'In'

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**N**EW YORK — Here we are down and out in Manhattan, slumming it at the Plaza Hotel among the plush and gilt.

Through the grand ballroom strolls the supermodel Linda Evangelista in a droopy cardigan the color of old bones over the kind of hopeless, shapeless dress run up by a loving mom at home.

Just a little something picked up at the flea market, along with the lumpy plaid skirts, the shiny jersey shirts, the bad-taste tunic raiting with fringe and the 1950s stilettos embroidered at the toes?

Ah, but the hot and hip New York designer Marc Jacobs has actually created these clothes and hired a posse of supermodels and the Plaza ballroom as their showcase. What look like drab discards of the 26th Street thrift market have been painstakingly pieced together from chamberlain, chiffon and shantung.

It takes a skill of sorts to capture so precisely the look of the moment, as worn by an in-crowd of fashion folk who are fixated on Plain Jane looks and drab-is-chic. The problem for Jacobs, once known for witty and ironic fashion takes, is that all this minimalist or neo-suburban style has been pioneered by Prada in Milan and has already spread across other runways.

At designer label prices, the clothes look like a tough sell, even if individual pieces — say a safari shirt, a crisp shantung tunic or pajama-print blouse and simple skirt — might seem cool.

So what is an uptown girl to do? For the newly married Marie-Chantal Miller, now princess of Greece, the answer was to take herself and a fellow blonde Gucci-clad friend to Victor Alfaro's show. There they sat front row, sunglasses pushed up on the crown, ticking appreciatively shantung gowns in pimento, pink or garnet red silk with a diamond-shaped seams at the midriff.

Alfaro's show was nothing spectacular, with its echoes of Gucci's Milan show in bursts of psychedelic pattern and in the soft jersey sweater tops or square tunics over pants. Shirt dresses, coat dresses and the inevitable hipster pants just picked up on current trends. But the designer at least addressed a reality that often seems to be forgotten in this Spring/Summer 1996 New York season: potential customers need something suited to an upscale and uptown world, exemplified by the marriage of the



Alfaro's silk shantung evening dress.

third Miller sister to Alexander von Fürstberg last weekend.

"All the uptown people I know go downtown. There shouldn't be a distinction," said Princess Marie-Chantal, who was wearing a speckled jacket and dark pants from Calvin Klein. "I want whatever is pretty and wearable."

Has Carolina Herrera ever designed anything else? From the little white gloves, through the lace-and-horsehair collars framing the face, her show was a model of ladylike elegance. It opened — as every show seems to this season — with white: pantsuits or dresses in different textures of mat and shine. Color? The softest ice cream sorbets in fondant pink or pistachio, the dresses given forgiving cap sleeves or little cardigans draping bared shoulders. In a shifting fashion world, her clients will find Herrera's approach reassuring.

The enduring uptown spirit of Jackie Kennedy and Audrey Hepburn as Holly Golightly hovers over American sportswear. Designers who were once into tailoring now focus on the simple sleeveless dress. Mark Eisen made something of simplicity with his use of different textured fabrics and flashes of silver on predictable zippered jackets, cropped tops and the inevitable Jackie dresses. Nicole Miller told a similar story with her all-white opening. And then she said it again with flowers, splashing exotic orchids or prim pansies on empire-line dresses.

Norma Kamali displayed on mannequins 1940s-style dresses and jackets, black and white stretch gym clothes and vivid green and orange shantung or suede.

New York's shows used to offer a reality check after the excesses of European collections, but now, fashion stylists too often rule the runways, giving the models messy top-knots and mournful makeup and insisting on spare style. This enrages the accessories designers who are staging a well-displayed exhibition beside the show tents.

## STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

# 2 Queens, and a Particularly Nasty Vaudevillian

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

**L**ONDON — Roy Marsden's valiant attempt to bring the Mermaid Theatre back to life in the old traditions of its founder, Sir Bernard Miles, gets off to a strong start with a rare revival of Robert Bolt's "Vivat! Vivat! Regina!" True, it may disappoint those who expect "Two Women for All Seasons," for in place of the dry lyricism and canny psychology of Bolt's earlier excursion into Tudor history. What we have here are swift character sketches of two female monarchs: Elizabeth, icy and alone, already more of a queen than a woman and painfully aware of it, and

## LONDON THEATER

Mary, Queen of Scots, hot-blooded and impetuous, readily accepting death as an alternative to the loneliness Elizabeth already knows.

They never meet on stage, but Bolt achieves some nice contrast and comparison — told at one point in the complex intrigue that impels the plot that Mary has escaped through her palace kitchens, it suddenly occurs to Elizabeth that in the same situation she couldn't even find the kitchens.

Bolt chooses a patchwork pattern of brief scenes in which characters are established within a few lines and often dismissed in a few more; it is a cross-cut technique, reminiscent of his years in epic screenplay writing for David Lean. Marsden's production betrays a yearning for the old theatrical pageantry values that is as welcome as it is rare.

As the two queens, Barbara Flynn (Mary) and Janet McTeer (Elizabeth) offer brilliantly contrasted opposite sides of the same royal coin, and one could hope that this production, apart from bringing us back the Mermaid, might also bring us back the other plays of Bolt after years of shameful neglect: historians have long been out of fashion in the theater, but a man who could write a line like "You are grown so subtle, Master Cecil, you will shortly be invisible," is well worth rediscovery.

It might appear somewhat backhanded to compliment a West End musical simply on the grounds that someone has bothered to write it instead of just cobbling it together on the backs of old record sleeves, but after a deluge of songbook or tribute shows compiled on precisely that basis, the great news about "Jolson" (Victoria Palace) is that it actually has a script.

Moreover it's a courageous one: old Joly is shown to have been a thoroughly oasty egocentric neurotic who only really came to any kind of life when the footlights were switched on.

Jolson so traumatized his second wife, Ruby Keeler, that for years after their divorce she refused to admit she had ever met him; true, the show chickens out on the point, and gives us the brave little lady actually fixing up his comeback concert in 1949.

At the Victoria Palace we are spared none of the songs, from "Sonny Boy" all

the way to "Mammy" dearest, but Brian Conley is (in the title role) enough of a star to dare to be deeply unlovable, while intelligently suggesting that anyone born Asa Yoelson in Lithuania who came to fame pretending to be a black minstrel while his father remained a cantor probably had enough of an identity crisis to explain just about everything.

One of Jolson's less endearing habits was to stop a full-scale show in the middle, asking the audience to choose between him and it before dismissing the rest of the cast for the night. The triumph of Conley's "Jolson" is to keep the cast around him, but

suggest that he could still manage it alone. Despite some truly bizarre raves from several respected colleagues, the musical of "Prisoner of Cell Block H" at the Queen's Gate is a disgrace to any idea of quality control at that once-great Shaftesbury Avenue playhouse, and a travesty in more than the original sense. Even by the standards of Australian television, this has to be their most painful export, and though the stage version might just have been strong enough for a five-minute sketch on a lesbian benefit night at the Drill Hall, the idea of charging West End prices for a show that nobody has bothered to write, compose or apparently rehearse is one of the most depressing of recent times.

Lastly, a couple of intriguing multicultural classics: at the Tricycle in Kilburn, Nicholas Kent has a largely black "Macbeth" played in a very rapid no-interval two hours, while to the Cottesloe stage of the National comes the great Indian film star Naseeruddin Shah. For his British stage debut, Shah has chosen a radical rewrite of "Cyrano" in which the old Rostand swashbuckler is updated to Raj India, specifically the Bombay of the 1930s, where the wars being fought were between stage and screen as the cinema first took hold. Cyrano thus becomes prompter to a theater company, Kishan the star about to desert them and Rukhsaan the girl they both love.

It might have been better to start a whole new play than deconstruct an already good one, but Anuradha Kapur's production has some powerful cross-cultural moments.



Naseeruddin Shah as Cyrano, top; a scene from "Jolson"; and Lennie James and Helen McCrory in "Macbeth."

# A French Moviemaker's Lament

By Richard Covington  
Special to the IHT

**B**EAUNE, France — Patrick Braoudé, one of the funniest and most genial of French directors, should be a happy man. After his second film, "Neuf Mois," garnered plaudits of critics and audiences, Twentieth Century-Fox paid him \$1 million for the remake rights and signed on Hugh Grant and Robin Williams to star in "Nine Months," the American adaptation by Chris Columbus. So what does he have to complain about?

Despite a sunny mask, Braoudé admits being more than a little upset that his film was not even distributed in the United States. It was, after all, the second time around. Remake rights for his first film, "Genial, Mes Parents Divorcé," were also sold to American studios. Both Warner Brothers and Steven Spielberg bought the rights, but because they had divergent concepts of the films they wanted to shoot, neither remake was begun, the director explained. Like "Neuf Mois," Braoudé's first film never received distribution in the United States. Addressing a conference here among European and American filmmakers and studio executives, he made an impassioned plea for European films to be given at least a chance of finding American audiences.

"The Americans try to reassure us, saying 'film good stories and the audience will come,' but how can they come when U.S. distributors will not even exhibit our films?"

Even though "Neuf Mois" had audiences laughing in festivals from Sarasota to Los Angeles, the distributors begged off.

claiming that American audiences are immune to French comedies.

"I love American cinema, so it's very frustrating for me not to be able to show my movies to Americans and earn the same respect from the Americans that I have for them," Mr. Braoudé said.

Resistance by American distributors to subtitled and dubbed films is an article of faith about to be challenged by American studios and by European governments. Walt Disney Co. is set to dub "Un Indien dans la Ville," followed by an American remake. And the French government has joined the European Union in announcing plans to create two separate dubbing funds to encourage foreign distribution of films.

Perhaps these efforts will meet with more success than "Les Visiteurs," the broad farce by the French director Jean-Marie Poiré that was dubbed by Miramax at a reported cost of half a million dollars, only to languish in the vaults, unreleased.

Braoudé joins a long line of foreign filmmakers whose work has crossed the Atlantic only after the questionable baptism of the Hollywood remake.

"Three Men and a Cradle," "The Return of Martin Guerre," "My Daddy, My Hero" are a few of the French films that have been remade by American directors.

As Andrei Konchalovsky, a Russian director and veteran of Hollywood, sardonically maintained: "Producers there don't like to read scripts. They would rather watch a French film and imagine American actors in the place of the French ones."

Now Jules Verne joins the ranks of cinematic makeovers. Captain Nemo, that dark, tortured soul, the original submariner of the psyche, is being prepared for a spiritual facelift, courtesy of Steven Spielberg.

berg, that promises to bring him up from the somber lower depths into the light of Hollywood optimism.

Janet Scott Batchler and her husband Lee explained why they were persuaded by Spielberg's Amblin Entertainment studio to shine up the captain for international viewers in a "prequel" to the Verne adventure classic, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

"We are changing our initial script of the film from dark to light because the studio does not want to spend \$60 million or \$70 million immersing an audience in tragedy," she said.

**A**MIDST all the breast-beating and jealous fear of American films destroying the original vision of European movies, a free-wheeling pair of filmmakers from Croatia welcomed Hollywood commercialism. Eschewing government subsidies, Zeljko Vukobratovic and Vicko Ruic mustered up the \$1 million cost of their film "Nausikaja," on their own, making them the high rollers of Zagreb's tiny film industry — so tiny that the pair represent the only independent movie venture in the country.

"We feel closer to the Americans than to the Europeans asking for government handouts and complaining about blockbuster Hollywood films," explained the strapping Ruic, who weighs in like a younger version of Orson Welles.

"Following the American subculture was our way of fighting the former Communist government. To ask Hollywood to tone down its vision is like going to the National Basketball Association and asking the teams, 'please, please play bad.' It's crazy."

**DAVE BRUBECK**, "Young Lions, And Old Tigers" (Telarc): Celebrating his 70th birthday, Brubeck gets together with James Moody, 70, Christian McBride, 22, Jon Hendricks, Joe Lovano and others.

Mike Zwerin/IHT

## Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

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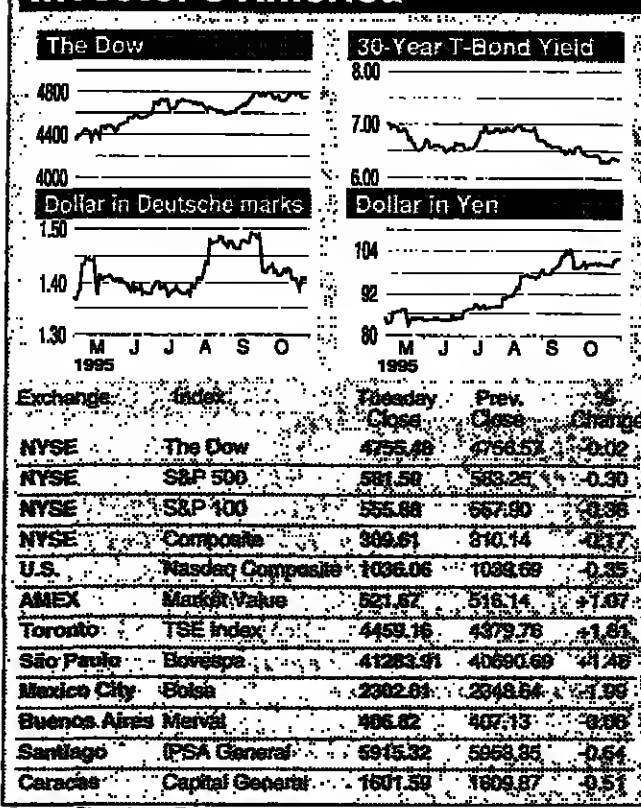






## THE AMERICAS

## Investor's America



## Very briefly:

## IBM to Use Netscape Software

BOSTON (Reuters) — International Business Machines Corp. Tuesday announced licensing deals with Netscape Communications Corp. and Open Market Inc. to use their Internet software on IBM's own business computer network and on IBM hardware.

IBM also said it will integrate its Lotus Notes and IBM Internet products and services in a bid to boost sales to corporations using the global computer network.

IBM Global Network is the world's largest integrated data, voice and video network. It offers Internet dial-up access in more than 330 locations around the world, and will offer access in more than 530 locations by year-end.

Under the agreement with Netscape, IBM will license and resell Netscape's complete line of open software products, including its Navigator client software, server software and Internet Applications.

• Prodigy Services Co. said it will offer Netscape Communications Corp.'s Internet browsing software as part of its on-line service.

• Banc One Corp. said it has about \$1 billion in capital it may use to repurchase shares, raise its dividend or make acquisitions.

• Japan Airlines Co. is to order five 777-300 aircraft from Boeing Co. for \$800 million, including the cost of the engines. The planes are expected to start going into service in 1998 on routes in Japan.

Bloomberg, AFP

## News Corp., TCI Plan Sports Service

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In an effort to become a major competitor to ESPN, Tele-Communications Inc. and News Corp. are negotiating the formation of a new global sports network, two people with knowledge of the discussions say.

The cable service, which could be announced as early as this week, would be run by News Corp. and Liberty Media, the programming arm of TCI. Liberty also has a number of regional sports cable services that could provide some programming for the service.

Meanwhile, News Corp., led by Rupert Murdoch, has been aggressively acquiring sports rights in the United States and overseas.

The two companies declined to comment on their plans.

If they go ahead with such a channel, it could present competition for ESPN, the sports cable service owned by Capital Cities/ABC Inc. ESPN was one of the

major attractions for Walt Disney Co., which agreed to acquire Capital Cities/ABC last summer. At the time, Michael Eisner, Disney's chief executive, said he planned to take ESPN overseas.

If the TCI-News Corp. effort succeeds, TCI would be able to join with the Fox Network, which is owned by News Corp., in rivaling ABC and ESPN for the rights to sporting events.

News Corp. could put up several hundred million dollars to start the venture, a person familiar with the talks said. American sporting events have an increasingly large audience in Europe, and Liberty could use some of its programming on an international service.

There was mixed reaction from analysts. One analyst said the move as a serious counter to the power of ESPN.

"It's hard to get really excited about it," said Larry Gerbrandt, who follows cable programming for Paul Kagan Associates, the consulting firm. "It's another sports channel. It is what Liberty does."

Mr. Gerbrandt raised the question of whether TCI, the nation's largest cable operator, might not also be trying to exert some leverage with ESPN, which is carried on Tele-Communications' cable systems. He recalled that when Tele-Communications Inc., which reaches roughly 11 million cable subscribers, was negotiating its agreements to carry ESPN in the mid-1980s, it announced a sports channel, called Sports Time, that it was forming with Anheuser-Busch and Cox Cable. At the time, TCI threatened to take ESPN off the air, but it eventually signed a new long-term contract with ESPN.

Mr. Gerbrandt said Monday that TCI was probably eager to start a service, but also was using it as a "negotiating ploy." He added that TCI had always wanted to have a national sports service of its own. In this era of joint ventures, Tele-Communications is not entirely cleared to go ahead with News Corp. For one thing, it owns three cable sports services with Cablevision Systems Corp., a New York-based cable operator.

## PC Market Growing at 20% Annual Rate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, California — The global personal computer market is expected to grow by 20 percent in the fourth quarter of 1995 from the corresponding period a year ago, Dataquest Inc., the market research group, said Tuesday.

In the third quarter, global personal computer sales rose 21 percent, to 14 million units, Dataquest said.

Compaq Computer Corp. strengthened its position as the largest personal computer maker by shipping the most machines

last quarter and Apple Computer Inc. regained its No. 2 ranking amid strong consumer demand, according to Dataquest. Houston-based Compaq's third-quarter shipments rose 22 percent to about 1.49 million PCs from the year-ago period. Compaq this year shipped 10.1 percent of all PCs sold worldwide.

Apple Computer overtook International Business Machines Corp. as the second-largest PC seller this year by shipping 1.28 million units for retail sale, 21 percent more than in the 1994 quarter. IBM last

quarter shipped 1.15 million PCs, 13 percent more than in the year-ago period, Dataquest said.

Dataquest said fourth-quarter growth rates would be lower than the rates seen at end of 1994 and in early 1995, when sales rose by more than 30 percent. It said the recovery in computer sales will continue in Europe, while sales in Japan and America should grow sharply. "This allows us to forecast sales of more than 17 million units in the fourth quarter," said Kimball Brown, a Dataquest analyst. (AFX, Bloomberg)

## Quebec Vote Still Weighs on U.S. Dollar

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar closed mixed on Tuesday as the narrow victory over secessionists in Quebec raised caution that Canada's political climate remains volatile.

The dollar was also hurt by weakness in the Mexican peso and continued questions over the outcome of the clash between President Bill Clinton and lawmakers over the federal budget.

The dollar rose to 102.00 yen from 101.93 yen, but slipped to 1.4076 Deutsche marks from 1.4086 DM.

Once it became apparent that a majority of Quebecers had voted against secession, the Canadian dollar climbed. The U.S. currency finished the day at 1.3450 Canadian dollars, down from 1.3620 at the close Monday.

"It was an initial relief for the market," said Lizbeth Goldberg of Hypo-Bank in New York. "But there were still concerns that the vote was still too close to go away and that sent some pressure into the market

as the day progressed."

The dollar slipped to 4.8796 French francs from 4.8894, and to 1.1354 Swiss francs from 1.1370. The pound rose to \$1.5805 from \$1.5765.

Meanwhile, the Mexican peso fell, losing the ground it had gained Monday on the release of a new economic stimulus package over the weekend. The dollar rose to 7.075 pesos from 6.925.

The dollar was held back as traders were cautious ahead of President Bill Clinton's meeting Wednesday with congressional leaders to discuss the ceiling on U.S. debt.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Oct. 31					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
Prices in local currencies					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
Frankfurt					High					Low					Close					Prev.				
DAX					2851.10					2851.10					2851.10					2851.10				
Amsterdam					High	Low	Close	Prev.	High					Low	Close	Prev.	High					Low	Close	Prev.
AEX																								
London					High																			
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Paris					High																			
CAC 40																								
Tokyo					High																			
Nikkei 225																								
Hong Kong					High																			
Hang Seng																								
Singapore					High																			
SSE 30																								
Buenos Aires					High																			
MERV 20																								
Santiago					High																			
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Bogota					High																			
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**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
 Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.  
*The Associated Press*

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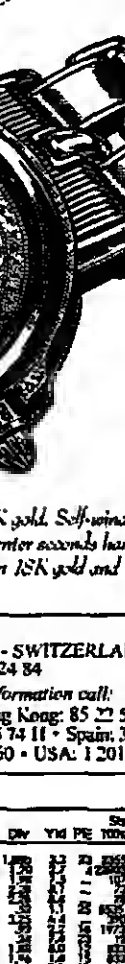
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**Continued on Page 19**



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# The 1995 International Herald Tribune Survey

## YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE...

Changes have recently been made to the content and format of the IHT. How satisfactory do you now find the contents and format? Which items would you like to see more of?

	More satisfactory	Much the same	Less satisfactory	More of
Overall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
New look page 2 incorporating "feature" article	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
"Signposting" of the different sections of the newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geographic balance of news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
USA news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
European news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asian news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Latin American news	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business pages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Science/Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal Health	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leisure travel information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business travel information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How often do you read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-4 days a week	<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than once a week	<input type="checkbox"/>

How do you usually obtain copies of the IHT?

Home Subscription	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Office Subscription	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colleague/Friend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newsstand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal Office Subscription	<input type="checkbox"/>	Airline/Hotel	<input type="checkbox"/>

Who else usually reads your copy of the IHT?

Spouse/partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Family/Friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
Colleagues/associates	<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	<input type="checkbox"/>

And how many people excluding yourself usually read your copy of the IHT?

One	<input type="checkbox"/>	Three	<input type="checkbox"/>	Five or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
Two	<input type="checkbox"/>	Four	<input type="checkbox"/>	No-one else	<input type="checkbox"/>

How long do you usually spend with an issue of the IHT, taking into account all the times you look at it?

Less than fifteen minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	30 minutes - 60 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 minutes - 30 minutes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Over one hour	<input type="checkbox"/>

How do you find the coverage on the IHT business pages...

	Too much coverage	Coverage just right	Too little coverage
Financial Statistics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business News	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Features and Analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How do you find the amount of the following financial statistical tables in the IHT business pages?

	Too much	Just right	Too little
New York Stock Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
American Stock Exchange	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NASDAQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International Futures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Currency Markets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Would you like to receive additional information from the IHT via the following means...

Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
E-Mail	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If you would like to make any comments/suggestions about the contents of the IHT, please do so on the reverse of this page, after completing the rest of the questions. When you have completed the questionnaire, please return it to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse. Freepost applies in most countries.

## AIR TRAVEL...

For each of the countries or areas listed below please indicate which you have visited by air on business in the last 12 months?

Austria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Japan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belgium/Luxembourg	<input type="checkbox"/>	Korea	<input type="checkbox"/>
France	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malaysia	<input type="checkbox"/>
Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scandinavia/Finland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taiwan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thailand	<input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia/Pacific	<input type="checkbox"/>
UK	<input type="checkbox"/>	USA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Central/Eastern Europe	<input type="checkbox"/>	South America	<input type="checkbox"/>
Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	Central America/Caribbean	<input type="checkbox"/>
China	<input type="checkbox"/>	Middle East	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hong Kong	<input type="checkbox"/>	South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>
India	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indochina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indonesia	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Approximately how many international trips by air have you made in the last 12 months, (a) mainly for business purposes?

Business	Total	Business	Total
1-2 trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	20-34 trips	<input type="checkbox"/>
3-5 trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	35 or more trips	<input type="checkbox"/>
6-10 trips	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	<input type="checkbox"/>
11-19 trips	<input type="checkbox"/>		

For business trips what class of travel do you usually use?

First Class	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tips of 4 hours or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Economy	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels in the last 12 months?

1-7	<input type="checkbox"/>	30-49	<input type="checkbox"/>	100 or more	<input type="checkbox"/>
8-14	<input type="checkbox"/>	50-74	<input type="checkbox"/>		
15-29	<input type="checkbox"/>	75-99	<input type="checkbox"/>	None	<input type="checkbox"/>

When making your travel plans, do you personally specify...

the airline(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
the hotel(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the last 12 months have you

Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Used your company's private aeroplane	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Herald Tribune

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Dear Reader

RSVP!

Every day we write this newspaper for you. Occasionally we ask you to fill in a page for us. Each person reading this letter is important to us: whether you are a subscriber, a regular reader, an occasional reader or first-time reader. We need a clear picture of you, so that we can deliver a newspaper which satisfies your needs and interests as well as helping the commercial activities of the IHT.

You may be reading this letter in your home, your office or in an aeroplane; as the IHT circulates in 181 countries, the questionnaire which appears on this page is our best method of reaching you.

Our "thank you" is to send food and clothes to children in need world-wide and support an eye hospital in Asia as well as other charities. Over recent years this Survey has raised more than US\$50,000 in charitable donations: please help make 1995 a record year!

Your reply will be treated in strictest confidence by the research company RSL-Research Services Ltd. If you are willing to participate in other IHT research projects please fill in your name and address in the bottom corner of this questionnaire. Thank you in advance.

*Richard McClean*

Richard McClean  
Publisher and Chief Executive

P.S.

A Dollar To A Charity Of Your Choice

Please indicate which of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation.

A child in:

Bosnia ☐

Brazil ☐

India ☐

Iraqi Kurdistan ☐

Rwanda ☐

Or

Worldwide ☐

Fund For Nature ☐

Red Cross ☐

Cancer Research ☐

Project ORBIS ☐

(an eye hospital in Asia)

## ABOUT YOUR LIFESTYLE...

Which of the following do you use these days?

	Personally	For Business
Personal computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Laptop/notebook/handheld computer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electronic mail/fax	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CD ROM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellular/mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele/video conferencing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Internet/other on-line services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- for business and finance information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- for general information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which, if any, of the following publications do you read regularly (at least 3 out of 4 issues)?

Financial Times	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Economist	<input type="checkbox"/>
USA Today	<input type="checkbox"/>	The European	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Asian Wall Street Journal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Far Eastern Economic Review	<input type="checkbox"/>
The Wall Street Journal Europe	<input type="checkbox"/>	Newsweek	<input type="checkbox"/>
BusinessWeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Time	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the last 12 months did you...

	Yes	No
Play golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belong to a golf club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Belong to a sports/health club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use a yacht/motor boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collect art/jewellery/antiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Go to theatre/opera/concerts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Take two or more weekend breaks abroad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

What is the make and model of your main car?

WRITE IN: \_\_\_\_\_

Is it... under 1999 cc ☐ 2000-3000 cc ☐ over 3000 cc ☐

How important is country of origin of manufacturer when choosing a new car?

Very important	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fairly important	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not important	<input type="checkbox"/>
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## YOUR WORK...

Are you currently:

Working full/part time	<input type="checkbox"/>	A student	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not in full time work/other	<input type="checkbox"/>	Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>

What is your job title or position?

Owner/Partner	<input type="checkbox"/>	Politician/Government Minister	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman/President/CEO	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diplomat/Senior Government Official	<input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Senior Position	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vice President	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Manager	<input type="checkbox"/>	Professional (e.g. Medical/legal/education)	<input type="checkbox"/>
CFD/Finance Director/Treasurer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other job/position (WRITE IN)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Director	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Department Head	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Are you the most senior executive in your organisation?

Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Are you on the Board of Directors

(a) of the company for which you work?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
--	------------------------------	-----------------------------

(b) of a company other than the one for which you work?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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What is the main activity of your organisation?

Manufacturing/Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>	Computing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Primary industry/Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telecommunications	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other business services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wholesale/Retail	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Legal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Publishing/Printing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical	<input type="checkbox"/>
Travel/Tourism/Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Diplomatic	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other (WRITE IN)	<input type="checkbox"/>

How many people does your organisation employ?

Country of residence	World-wide
Under 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
10-49	<input type="checkbox"/>
50-99	<input type="checkbox"/>
100-249	<input type="checkbox"/>
250-499	<input type="checkbox"/>
500-999	<input type="checkbox"/>
1000-4999	<input type="checkbox"/>
5000+	<input type="checkbox"/>

Does not operate outside your country of residence ☐

Which, if any, of the following do you do at an international level?

Export/Import goods	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raise capital funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manage company finances	<input type="checkbox"/>
Influence international business strategy or development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Invest funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manage staff abroad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other international business activities	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please indicate for which of the goods or services listed below you are wholly or partly responsible for your company's decisions to purchase, lease or change suppliers?

Computers/Software	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telecommunication systems/Equipment/Services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other office equipment/Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant and equipment/Raw materials	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial banking services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Investment banking services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other financial services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Courier/Freight services	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business premises/Industrial site selection	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which, if any, of the following categories of personal investments and financial services do you have or use?

Life insurance	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private banking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private pension plan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stocks or bonds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government securities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Options, futures or investments in	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Gold/Precious metals	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Commodities	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Foreign currency	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mutual funds/Unit trusts/Investment funds	<input type="checkbox"/>
Property/Real estate (wholly owned)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collectibles (Art, antiques, coins, stamps)	<input type="checkbox"/>

Thinking of all the above and any other investments, which comes closest to the total value in US\$ of your household's investments, including any wholly owned real estate/property?

\$50,000 or less	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$1 million	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$75,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$2 million	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$150,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$3 million	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$300,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$4 million	<input type="checkbox"/>
\$600,000	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$5 million or more	<input type="checkbox"/>

Which, if any, of the following cards do you use? (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

AMEX Gold/Platinum	<input type="checkbox"/>	Car rental card	<input type="checkbox"/>
AMEX Green	<input type="checkbox"/>	Airline executive club card	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Gold/Premier	<input type="checkbox"/>	International telephone calling cards--	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Visa	<input type="checkbox"/>	- AT&T	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diners Club	<input type="checkbox"/>	- MCI	<input type="checkbox"/>
MasterCard Gold	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Sprint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other MasterCard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other international calling cards	<input type="checkbox"/>

## ABOUT YOU...

I am: Male ☐ Female ☐

Age: Under 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65+ ☐

Currently living in: \_\_\_\_\_ (country)

A Citizen/National of: \_\_\_\_\_ (country)

How many countries have you lived in for at least six months in the past ten years?

One	<input type="checkbox"/>	Two	<input type="checkbox"/>	Three	<input type="checkbox"/>
Four	<input type="checkbox"/>	Five +	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Educated to:

Doctorate	<input type="checkbox"/>	Standard	<input type="checkbox"/> </
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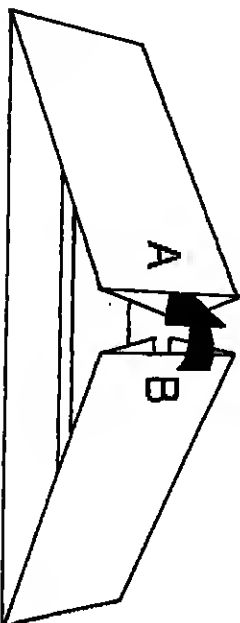


A

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



FOLD IN SEQUENCE  
First fold to Fourth fold.  
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A.

FOURTH FOLD

B

**Herald Tribune**

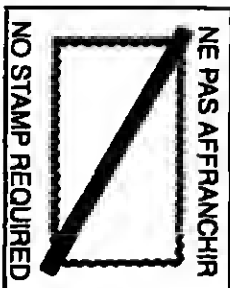
THE International Herald Tribune has donated around \$50,000 to charity, on behalf of our readers, in connection with periodic reader studies like this one.

PLEASE help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

Our warmest thanks for your help.

By air mail  
Par avion

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**Herald Tribune**



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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT:** Brenda Erdmann, International Herald Tribune, 65 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH. Telephone: (44 171) 836 4802 Facsimile: (44 171) 836 0717

The IHT Desk Diary  
For the time of your life.

*Half your life's story — or even more — is inscribed on the pages of your desk diary. Yet when you travel or go to meetings, most desk diaries are too cumbersome to take along. That's why the International Herald Tribune — constantly alert to the needs of busy executives — had this desk diary especially designed for its readers. Bound in luxurious silk-grain black leather, it's perfect on your desk, offering all the noting space of any standard desk diary. Yet pick it up and you'll find it weighs a mere 360 grams (12 1/2 oz.).*

No voluminous data and statistics are included in this diary, but on the other hand a removable address book saves hours of re-copying from year to year.

*Note that quantity discounts are available.  
Please allow three weeks for delivery.*

Please send me 1006 IHT Deck Dining 1-11-95

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Exp. \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Address** \_\_\_\_\_

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هكذا مني الاصل



**Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

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tion is the Saab Sensonic clutchless gearshift, an invention that combines the joy of a manual shift with the comfort of an automatic. Plus the award-winning Saab Ecopower, a new generation of turbo engines that improves performance while it reduces emissions. (It's yet another new benchmark to beat.)

Our first car was so much a product of the future  
it's been hard work staying ahead.



## هكذا مني الاصل



# Business Travel Services From ITT Sheraton

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Fund Facts  
via fax.



## October 31, 1995

October 31, 1995

[illegible]

The data ("the Data") in the list above ("the List") is supplied by the fund groups ("the Fund Groups") listed therein. The data is delivered by each Fund Group to Microcap SA (Tel Paris 33-1-40-28-09-06), collected and reformatted into the List and then transmitted by Microcap to IHT. Microcap and IHT do not warrant the quality or accuracy of the List, the Data or the performance of ideas of the Fund Groups and will not be liable for the List, the Data or Fund Groups to any extent. The List is not and shall not be deemed to be an offer by IHT or Microcap to sell securities or investments of any kind. Investments can fall as well as rise. Past performance does not guarantee future success. It is advisable to seek advice from a qualified independent adviser before investing.

The International Herald Tribune iFAXFUNDUS service is an instant response fax service bringing you fund information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week from anywhere in the world.

1. Locate the five digit code for the corresponding group in the list above.
2. From the handset of your fax machine, dial (852) 172 75 545 if you are calling from outside HK, or 1 70 675 545 if you are calling from Hong Kong.
3. Follow the voice instructions, and input the five digit document code followed by the batch ID key.
4. Press the star (\*) key to receive the document. You can retrieve up to five separate documents through only one access to the system.
5. Finally, after you hear the tone, press "start" on your fax machine to receive the faxed information will be delivered instantly.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of questions supplied: (b) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly; (r) - regularly; (2) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.





## SPORTS

## New Lineup Does Little For Hapless San Jose

The Associated Press  
The San Jose Sharks have added several players to their roster. They're still getting the same result.

The Sharks lost their third straight game Monday to slip to 0-6-3, falling to the Vancouver Canucks, 4-3.

San Jose shut down Vancouver's top scorers, but gave up

## NHL ROUNDUP

second-period goals to defenseman Dana Murzyn and Jyrki Lumme that put the Canucks up, 2-1.

The Canucks increased their lead in the third period when fourth-line forwards Josef Beranek and Scott Walker scored. "We played a lot of good stretches, but we still need to put together 60 solid minutes," Sharks coach Kevin Constantine said. "Until we do that, it's tough to get that victory."

San Jose got goals from newcomer Ray Sheppard in the first period and Craig Janney and Kevin Miller late in the third to make it close.

Miller scored with 14.6 seconds left on a pass from Ray Whitney after Sharks goalie Wade Flaherty was pulled for an extra attacker.

Constantine put together a forward line of Janney, Sheppard and fellow newcomer Owen Nolan. The line produced most of San Jose's best scoring chances, including Sheppard's



Dallas goalie Darcy Wakaluk deflects a shot by the Avalanche's Valeri Kamensky.

second goal since being acquired last week from Detroit for center Igor Larionov.

Nolan, who came over from the Colorado Avalanche in exchange for defenseman Sandis Ozolins, has three assists, including two against Vancouver, who won for the first time in their new arena, GM Place.

Jets 3, Red Wings 2: The Winnipeg Jets are playing some of their best hockey in years but not many people are watching. Playing before a crowd of 7,905 at Winnipeg Arena, the Jets beat the Detroit 3-2, to take sole possession of first place in the Central Division.

The Jets, who have missed the playoffs the last two seasons and will relocate to Minneapolis next season, remain unde-

feated at home with four victories and two ties, while goalie Nikolai Khabibulin stayed unbeaten in five starts.

The planned move has dampened enthusiasm. On Monday night many people also likely stayed home to watch coverage of the Quebec referendum.

Kris King, Mike Stapleton and Teemu Selanne scored for the Jets, who quieted the offensive-minded Red Wings.

Selanne scored the game-winner at 12:31 of the second. Khabibulin, inconsistent last season as a rookie, has lifted his game this season, while backup Tim Cheveldae has struggled.

Jets coach Jacques Lemaire: The way Jocelyn Thibault sees it, the Colorado Avalanche won their fifth consecutive game be-

cause the Dallas Stars hadn't lost in five games.

"They had been playing great, so maybe that's why we were so ready for them," Thibault said after coming within 11 seconds of his second career shutout. "We were a little more aggressive early because we were expecting a great game from them. That's why we were able to take the lead like we did."

They took the lead after 72 seconds, as Craig Wolanin beat a screened Darcy Wakaluk with a 50-foot (15-meter) wrist shot.

Joe Sakic had two goals and two assists for Colorado, which leads the Western Conference with a 7-3-1 record, but the defense drew the most attention.

'It's Real!' New Fans Cheer Tour of China  
Planckaert Takes 3d Stage; Hegg Keeps Yellow Jersey

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — Zhao Qing Song, an engineer and marketing official for a software manufacturer, had gone the full and, he now realizes, barren 24 years of his life without seeing a bicycle race live until a few minutes after noon Tuesday at the intersection of Guiping Road and Tianlin Lu in southwest Shanghai.

His immediate reaction was that he had wasted a lot of time as a spectator at such dull sports as soccer and tennis until the moment that the 104 riders in the first Tour of China turned the corner in a long line of colors and whirling wheels.

"O.K., it's real!" Zhao shouted. He explained that he had sometimes watched a stage of the Tour de France on television but that this was different.

"This is something we can't see on TV, this is real," he said excitedly. When the riders took the right-hand turn again the second time in their 20 laps of the 70-kilometer (43-mile) circuit, Zhao was in at least the sixth of the seven states of ecstasy.

"Let me feel the power of the atmosphere," he exclaimed in the English he learned in school, including the Jiao Tong University in Shanghai, where he also studied engineering and injection molding.

Injection molding, which he attempted to explain, unsuccessfully — but that is not his fault — is the heart of his job at Gao-yue Application Technologies, a distributor of Moldflow software. He was on his lunch break, which he said typically lasts 45 minutes in China, from the factory in the Zhao He New Technical Development Zone and decided to spend it watching the third daily stage of the race.

Zhao was not alone. The 3.5-kilometer circuit was lined by a crowd estimated at 10,000, most of them workers and managers at the industrial park's many manufacturers. Unlike Zhao, who carries the burden of management and had to return to the office halfway through, workers were given a couple of hours off to watch.

They saw a good, fast race, won in a sprint by Jo Planckaert, a Belgian with the Colletrop team and the latest offshoot of the famed Planckaert family of professional bicycle racers. He was timed in one hour 32 minutes 35 seconds.

Second was Arvis Piziks, a Latvian with Novelli, and third was Fred Rodriguez, an American with the national team. The overall leader's yellow jersey was retained by Steve Hegg, an American with the US-Pro team.

"It was a good course for breakaways but there was a strong headwind, which limited the number of attempts," Hegg said. "That's why it came down to a field sprint." Most riders finished in the same time on a brisk fall day with enough of a wind to blow away the pollution that usually hovers in, over and around Shanghai.

Hegg won the yellow jersey of the Kent Tour of China in the prologue last Thursday in Hong Kong. The 500-kilometer, six-stage race will end Sunday in Beijing.

"It's a gift, the jersey, and I don't know how long I'll hold it," he said. "Everybody knows how bicycle racing is: One day you're up, one day you're down."

By "everybody," he could not have meant too many members of Tuesday's crowd. Along with Zhao, they were watching their first live professional race, which is a major object of the Tour of China.

The spectators picked up on the sport quickly, congregating at the six corners of the course, where the action was especially hard-hitting who work on the many buildings going up in the vast industrial park clambered down from their bamboo scaffolding to peer over fences and applaud.

Special cheers went up for Sun Baohong, a member of the Kent China team, who trailed the field by a lap. His torn shorts and the huge strawberry on his right thigh showed that he had crashed on the course. Paced by a teammate, he finished, to even louder cheers. There are many subtleties to bicycle racing but being a hometown boy is not among them and the crowd learned fast.

So did Mr. Kong the bus driver, who goes by no other name. Despite his nearly 30 years' experience behind the wheel, mercifully none of them in a school bus, he learned in a day how to drive during a bicycle race.

At the start of the first stage of the Tour of China, he did not understand that his rickety 16-seat bus was supposed to stay just far enough ahead of the riders so that they could be watched out the rear window by the reporters aboard. But when the riders sped off in Shenzhen, so did Mr. Kong.

Pounding on the horn despite the empty road ahead, he soon left the pack so far astern that the road behind was empty too. Cries of "Slow down" got through the language barrier all too well.

Mr. Kong slowed so totally that now the riders were less than a dozen meters behind his bus and, like a torpedo, closing fast. The lead rider threw up his left arm in warning to the others and the chief official, his head visible through the top of an advance car, blew on his whistle until the veins in his neck swelled.

"Faster, go, get moving," came the cries. "Tora, tora, tora." Mr. Kong shook his head in wonder at the indecision aboard, shifted up a gear and left the pack roughly a Peoples' Autonomous Region behind. Five or six further attempts at synchronization also failed.

The next day, after time to reflect on the problem, he was perfect.

Perfect? On the second stage, out of and back into Guangzhou, Mr. Kong qualified for pole position at Indianapolis. He was no greenhorn at his first bicycle race, he was explained through an interpreter, but a veteran, now.

From a corporate standpoint, he was even more exemplary: Mr. Kong had stowed away his black Novotel Guangzhou cap, the one with the Blue Angels pin, and donned a white and blue Kent Tour of China cap, honoring the sponsor.

Who says a bicycle race is difficult to translate? Certainly not Zhao or Mr. Kong.

## SCOREBOARD

## FOOTBALL

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Buffalo	5	3	0	.625
Indianapolis	5	3	0	.625
Miami	5	2	0	.714
New England	2	6	0	.250
N.Y. Jets	2	7	0	.222

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Pittsburgh	4	4	0	.500
Cleveland	4	4	0	.500
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375
Houston	3	5	0	.375
Jacksonville	3	6	0	.333

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Kansas City	7	1	0	.875
Oakland	6	2	0	.750
Denver	4	4	0	.500
San Diego	4	4	0	.500
Seattle	2	6	0	.250

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Dallas	7	1	0	.875
Philadelphia	5	3	0	.625
Arizona	3	5	0	.375
N.Y. Giants	3	5	0	.375
Washington	2	6	0	.250

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Chicago	6	2	0	.750
Green Bay	5	2	0	.625
Tampa Bay	5	2	0	.625
Detroit	3	5	0	.375
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375

NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Atlanta	5	3	0	.625
St. Louis	5	3	0	.625
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625
Carolina	4	4	0	.500
New Orleans	2	6	0	.250

Monday's Results  
Chicago 14, Minnesota 6

## HOCKEY

## NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	1	0	.875
Florida	7	1	0	.875
Washington	7	2	0	.778
N.Y. Rangers	6	3	1	.667
New Jersey	6	3	1	.667

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Montreal	5	5	0	.500
Ottawa	5	5	0	.500
Pittsburgh	4	4	2	.500
Edmonton	4	4	2	.500
Boston	3	4	3	.429

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Winnipeg	6	4	2	.600
Chicago	6	5	1	.545
St. Louis	5	5	1	.500
San Jose	5	5	1	.500
Toronto	4	5	1	.444

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Colorado	7	3	1	.667
Los Angeles	4	4	2	.500
Vancouver	4	4	2	.500
Edmonton	3	5	2	.429
Anheim	3	6	0	.333

MONDAY'S RESULTS				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Philadelphia	7	1	0	.875
Florida	7	1	0	.875
Washington	7	2	0	.778
N.Y. Rangers	6	3	1	.667
New Jersey	6	3	1	.667

Monday's Results  
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## TRANSITIONS

## BASEBALL

DETROIT — Re-signed Dan Jones, offensive lineman.  
GREEN BAY — Signed Robert Bess, linebacker, to practice squad.  
KANSAS CITY — Signed Anthony Abrams, defensive tackle.  
NEW ORLEANS — Waived Chip Lohmiller, kicker.  
PHILADELPHIA — Agreed to terms with Andy Harmon, defensive tackle, on a 3-year contract extension.  
ST. LOUIS — Waived Steve McLaughlin, kicker.

HOCKEY  
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE  
ANALYSIS — Acquired Bobby Marshall, defenseman, from Calgary, for Jarrod Shedd, center, and Kevin Pritchard, forward.  
DALLAS — Activated Guy Carbonneau, center, from injured list.  
N.Y. ISLANDERS — Re-called Bob Bess, defenseman, from Utah, and assigned Van Kaminsky, forward, to Utah.

PHILADELPHIA — Waived Gilbert Dionne, left wing.  
ST. LOUIS — Assigned Ken Loperfido, center, and Kevin Sawyer, left wing, to Vancouver, AHL.  
TORONTO — Re-called Mark Katsaris, center, and Todd Vitaris, left wing, from St. John's, AHL.

WASHINGTON — Sent Martin Dendron, right wing, and Stefan Ustorf, center, to Portland, AHL, and Nolan Baumgartner, defenseman, to Kamloops, WHL.  
COLLEGE  
NCAA — Declared Kerry Thomas, New Mexico freshman basketball forward, academically ineligible for the upcoming season.  
OKLAHOMA STATE — Signed Eddie Sutton, men's basketball coach, to contract extension through 2002.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE — Lifted suspension of Cy Alexander, men's basketball coach. UNLV — Served contract of Jeff Horton, football coach, through the 1996 season.

WASHINGTON — Acquired Robert Pack, guard from Denver, for Don MacLean, forward, and Doug Overen, guard.  
FOOTBALL  
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
ARIZONA — Waived Bryan Reeves, wide receiver.

## BASKETBALL

## NBA Preseason

Monday's Results  
Utah 113, Milwaukee 110

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FOOTBALL  
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## SIDELINES

## Davies Rejoins Union

CARDIFF, Wales — Jonathan Davies is set to become the first star to switch back from rugby league to rugby union following union's relaxation of its ban on professionalism. The Cardiff rugby union club has agreed an undisclosed fee for Davies with Warrington, of the Rugby League, his current team.

The 33-year-old left flanker in January 1989 to switch to the professional code. He won 27 caps for Wales at union, 13 for Britain at league and captained the Welsh team in the recent rugby league world cup.

## Cowboys Said to Test Positive

DALLAS — An NFL source has confirmed that at least one Dallas Cowboys player, and possibly two, could be suspended for up to six weeks for violating the NFL's substance-abuse policy. The Dallas Morning News reported that the players are defensive tackle Leon Lett and cornerback Clayton Holmes.

## Shortlist for English Stadium

LONDON — The British Sports Council deferred a final decision on the site of a new national sports stadium and shortlisted two bids: Wembley, on the outskirts of London, and Manchester. The council had been expected to decide which of five candidates — Bradford, Sheffield, Birmingham were the others — would receive up to £100 million (\$157.6 million) in funds. A decision is expected in three to six months.

## Stockholm Initiates Olympic Bid

STOCKHOLM — Stockholm will bid for the 2004 Olympics pending a fund guarantee from the government, city officials said on Tuesday. The city council voted 72 to 27 for the bid. The Green Party, the Liberal Party, and the Left Party voted against.

In Rome, the Italian Olympic committee voted to support Rome, rather than Milan, as the games' host.

## Pakistan Fights To Draw

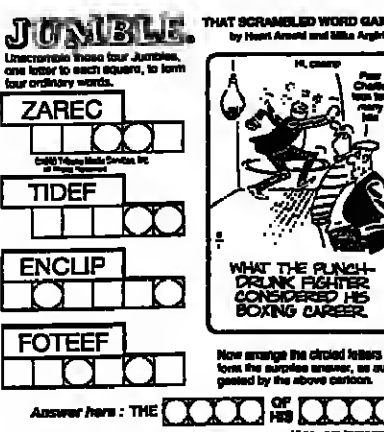
PERTH, Australia — Pakistan drew its four-day tour match against Western Australia, ending play 201 runs behind with just two second innings wickets left. Ramiz Raja hit 84 as the tourists made 226 for eight.

## Discus Thrower Suspended

MONACO — The Russian discus thrower Dmitri Shevchenko was banned for four years, after failing a dope test at the Cologne Grand Prix in August. He was also stripped of the title he won in this year's Grand Prix series.

Quotable  
Dennis Rodman, moody forward with the Chicago Bulls, says team chemistry is overrated. "Chemistry is a class you take in high school or college, where you figure out two plus two is 10, or something."

## DENNIS THE MENACE



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## PEANUTS



## GARFIELD



## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



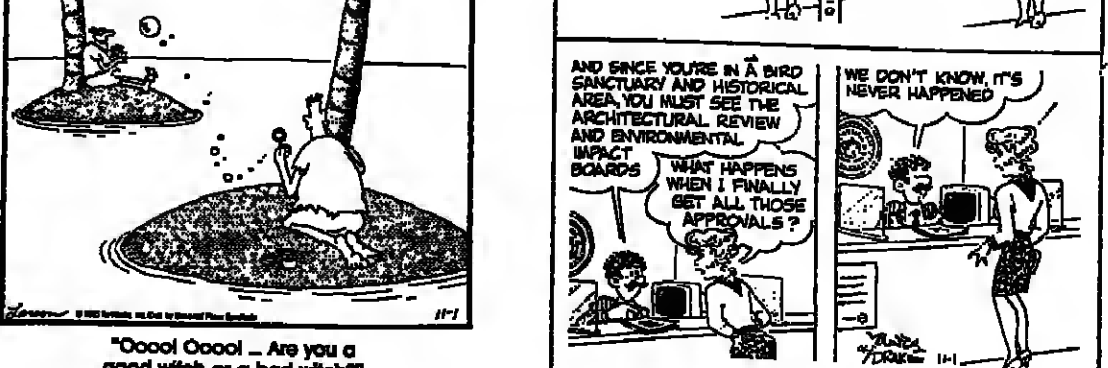
## WIZARD OF ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE





## Strange Games Off the Field: 2 Disgraced Men Tell Tales

### Dirty Deeds Behind the Scenes in Soccer Have Been Revealed in Court and Press

International Herald Tribune  
"After all, what is a Lie?"  
"Is the truth in Masquerade?"

In pursuit of soccer's professional prizes, there are players handsomely paid to dodge and weave on the field. Their deception is glorious, and we applaud it.

But behind the scenes, the hirers and firers of these performers evidently believe we are gullible enough to fall for anything they do and say.

Two such men, Bernard Tapie and George Graham, put themselves and their notoriety back into the spotlight this week.

Tapie, bankrupt entrepreneur, former French Socialist cabinet minister, and ruler of Olympique Marseille, is awaiting a ruling in his appeal against a one-year jail sentence for bribery in the sport.

He began his appeal with the confession: "I lied."

He now admits that he failed to tell the whole truth at his trial. He "foolishly" testified that he had never met Boro Primorac, the trainer whose Valenciennes team sold a match to Marseille.

Tapie, however, still swears on oath that he never sought to offer Primorac money or a job. Primorac, says Tapie's counsel, made that up. And in turn, Tapie accuses every witness against him of lying.

His lawyers claim that it was not Tapie, but underlings at Marseille, who systematically operated a slush fund to bribe opposing teams and referees. As the appeal continued, the mire thickened. Allegations grew more specific, new names were dragged into the legal quicksands. The court heard that Marseille set aside five or six million francs (\$1 million to \$2 million) a year to fix up to half a dozen French league games and to bribe a referee or two in the European Cup.

The fraud squad put at 110 million francs the extent of the corruption between 1986 and 1993. Tapie's lawyers no longer disputed the crime, merely try to heap all the blame on Jean-Pierre Bernès, the unfortunate, broken, former Marseille general manager.

Tapie initiated nothing. He had to acquiesce to the corruption after he found out "to protect Marseille's image."

So, apart from a little confessed perjury, surely French justice cannot send down a nice protector of the sporting image?

They can, and they probably will because, as Tapie has long told the world, he is the victim of jealousy and of political frame-ups. Meanwhile, as the squealing goes on, its consequences spread abroad.

Miroslav Blazevic, coach to the Croatian national team, which has virtually qualified for the 1996 European Championship, was arrested at Geneva airport and handed over to French custody. He, it is alleged, received 420,000 francs of Marseille's money in a Swiss account while he was coach at Nantes.

Croatia's soccer federation hopes it is not true. But while Blazevic is away — the 14th man detained in the Marseille Affair — Croatia has engaged a new, if temporary, coach, Otto Baric, recently dismissed from Casino Salzburg.

What goes around, comes around. In London, George Graham has chosen his new book "The Glory and the Grief."

It is an attempt to profit while justifying payments he banked from a Norwegian agent. Graham is midway through an international ban from any professional involvement with soccer because of those payments.

He still insists the tribunal that found him guilty of accepting cash from transfers, and that led to his sacking after eight successful years managing Arsenal, was "a kangaroo court."

Graham still insists he accepted £425,000 in

two sums in good faith. The money, he says, came as "unsolicited gifts" from the friendly Norwegian agent, Rune Hauge, and had nothing to do with transfers to Arsenal of Pal Lydersen and John Jensen — transfers brokered by Hauge.

Never mind that the Norwegian tax authorities are chasing Hauge. Never mind that the agent, licensed by FIFA, world soccer's governing body, admits to acting on both the buyer's and seller's behalf and pocketing the difference between what the buyer would pay and the seller was willing to accept.

FIFA, in spite of its own president having sat on a panel investigating irregularities in a Hauge deal, included him among its first bona fide players' agents as soon as he coughed up the £100,000 bond.

Ten other transfers of Scandinavian players to England in which Hauge played a part are under investigation. Graham insists in his new publications that his "gifts" were not "bungs" for the Lydersen and Jensen deals but tokens of gratitude from Hauge because he recommended at that time that the agent sell Peter Schmeichel, a Danish goalkeeper, and Andrei Kanchelskis, a Ukrainian winger, to Manchester United.

There is no suggestion that either player profited illegally from the move to Manchester. Indeed, United denies any knowledge of George Graham's advice to the middleman.

Nonetheless, two things do not add up. One is Graham's repetition in his book that he paid the full £425,000, plus £40,000 as interest, to Arsenal the moment the Norwegian taxman made inquiries. Why, if he denies this money had anything to do with the transfers to Arsenal, did the club accept his payment?

And the second Graham recollection? One of the payments, he alleges, was made into his account without his knowledge of how much the gift entailed; the other was handed to him in £50 notes in plastic packages in a London hotel bar. Graham describes putting the money in a briefcase, leaving it uncounted for four days, and being astonished when a manager at his Irish bank counted it for him at £140,500.

It was four days before Christmas 1991. No doubt Graham mistook his visitor from Norway for Santa Claus. He banked the money, intending, he says to set up a trust fund for his adult children.

George Graham's plea is that he was weak, he was greedy, and he fell as any man would to temptation.

Any man? I aim to resist temptation to add to his profits by buying the book. I much prefer "Good-bye, Bafina, Nelson Mandela, My Prisoner, My Friend" by James Gregory, the story of Nelson Mandela's personal prison officer on Robben Island.

Gregory writes that he was offered two bribes a month for 20 years to sell newspaper tidbits on the jailed African leader. Gregory never received remotely the salary of Graham, but not once did he sell his secrets or his soul.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times

**Arsenal Admits Inoc Rejection**  
LONDON — Arsenal said on Tuesday that Inter Milan had rejected its bid for England's midfielder Paul Ince.

Ken Friar, Arsenal's managing director, issued the statement following reports that the Gunners were on the brink of completing a £6.5 million deal with the Italian club. (Reuters)

**Ardiles Fired in Mexico**  
MEXICO CITY — Osvaldo Ardiles was sacked as coach by Mexican first division team Guadalajara, exactly a year to the day after being sacked by the English Premier League club Tottenham.

Ardiles, an Argentinian who was dismissed by Tottenham on Oct. 31 last year, will be replaced by the former Dutch World Cup coach Leo Beenhakker, a spokesman for the Guadalajara club said on Tuesday. (Reuters)



Finger-pointing: Peter Schmeichel, the Danish international goalkeeper, in action for Manchester United.

## Sandberg Returns as Others Break Free

### Cub Unretires; Gant, Canseco and Alomar Test Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

On a day that Roberto Alomar, Jose Canseco, Ron Gant and Ricky Henderson opted to become free to join other clubs, Ryne Sandberg decided to abandon retirement and rejoin the team he left in 1994.

The Chicago Cubs announced on Tuesday that they had signed Sandberg, 36, to a one-year contract and that he will resume his career next season.

Free-agent filings are routine, but Sandberg's return is surprising. A Cubs official said Sandberg's return was initiated after the end of the season, when his agent, Jimmy Turner, contacted the Cubs. Sandberg, who has told people he missed baseball, felt his first obligation was to the Cubs. One of the officials said.

The Cubs did not disclose terms, but when the all-star second baseman retired on June 13, 1994, he relinquished nearly \$15.8 million from the contract under which he was playing.

"This is something that was in the back of my mind this summer," Sandberg said at a news conference. "It came about on my visits to Wrigley Field. I liked what I saw and that was a big part of me coming back."

Sandberg retired because he was unhappy with the Cubs general manager, Larry Himes, and was worn out by the team's inability to win. He also was having some problems in his marriage and has since divorced and remarried.

When he retired, Sandberg was in the middle of a four-year, \$28.4 million contract. He surrendered \$3,093,442 for that season's salary, \$5.1 million for each of the next two seasons and a possible \$2.5 million buyout of an option year in

1997. Assuming the Cubs would not have picked up the option, that would amount to \$15,793,442 from the contract he signed on March 2, 1992, the biggest in baseball at the time.

A 289 career hitter, Sandberg was the National League's most valuable player in 1984, was a 10-time All-Star and won the Gold Glove nine times.

Among the free agents, Alomar, of the Toronto Blue Jays; Canseco of Boston, Gant of Cincinnati, and Henderson of Oakland, were among the first 11 players who filed for free agency as the filing period began. Players who are free agents cannot begin signing with new clubs until Nov. 13.

Others who filed Monday were Charlie O'Brien of Atlanta, Bryan Harvey of Florida, Dave Magadan of Houston, Rene Gonzalez and John Habyan of California, Tom Gordon of Kansas City and Rob Dibble of Milwaukee.

Seattle said it will exercise a \$3.5 million option on the American League bunting champion, Edgar Martinez.

There was also plenty of movement among nonplaying staff.

The Cincinnati Reds introduced Ray Knight as their manager, completing a transition

that was set in motion a year ago. Knight, who has never managed at any level, replaces Davey Johnson, who led the Reds to the National League Central title. Knight agreed to a two-year contract.

Johnson, meanwhile, signed a three-year contract to manage the Baltimore Orioles.

The New York Yankees are also close to filling their vacant manager's position. The New York Times reported that Joe Torre might be the only candidate and could be hired within days. The Times said Torre, fired by St. Louis in June, needs only to meet with the new general manager, Bob Watson.

The Cleveland Indians exercised their 1997 option on their manager, Mike Hargrove, who led the team to its first World Series appearance since 1954. Hargrove is 350-316 in 4½ years with the Indians.

The Detroit Tigers, who had the worst record in the AL, hired Randy Smith as general manager. Smith, the former general manager of the San Diego Padres, signed a three-year deal.

At 32, he is the youngest general manager in the majors.

The Florida outfielder Gary Sheffield was shot when he stopped at a traffic light on the way to pick up one of his chil-

dren. Sheffield, who was slightly wounded in the upper left shoulder and treated and released from a hospital.

In Milwaukee, a group of executives and the Libertarian Party filed suit to block construction of a new Milwaukee Brewers stadium, saying a sales tax hike to pay for it constitutes "taxation without representation."

(NYT, AP)

**NBC Talks Baseball**  
NBC, the U.S. television network, which had said it would not be involved in baseball until at least 2000, was closing in on a five-year contract Tuesday, The Associated Press reported.

Under the deal being discussed, NBC would televise the World Series twice during the next five years and Fox would broadcast three World Series. The two would broadcast part of the playoffs each year.

NBC would televise three All-Star games and Fox would have two, along with a game-of-the-week package. ESPN and TNT also would be part of the package, with each televising first-round playoff games.

Television executives said the deal would be worth more than \$1 billion, with NBC and Fox each paying more than \$100 million a year.

## Bears Hold Off Vikings to End a Jinx

The Associated Press

MINNEAPOLIS — The Chicago Bears' Monday night jinx seemed alive with 2:17 left in the game when rookie Rashawn Salaam fumbled against the Minnesota Vikings.

But the Bears' defense, which kept the Vikings out of the end zone all night, forced a turnover of its own with 1:32 left in a 14-6 victory that ended Chicago's league-worst eight-game losing streak on Monday nights.

"It's a satisfying feeling that the game came down to the last minute and was in our hands," said Marty Carter, a Chicago safety whose hit on Qadry Ismail forced the decisive fumble that Albert Fontenot recovered.

Minnesota controlled the clock much of the game, with Warren Moon directing a low-risk offense. But the Bears sacked him four times and held Minnesota to four field goals.

Chicago made do with Erik Kramer's two touchdown passes for its first season sweep of the Vikings since 1991.

They completed their sweep that year with their last Monday night victory.

With the National Football League's fifth-worst pass defense entering last weekend's games, the Vikings seemed an easy target for Kramer. Yet the Vikings allowed the Bears only

one prolonged scoring drive, which Kramer capped with a 4-yard pass to the defensive tackle Jim Flanigan, a goal-line substitute, for a 7-3 lead with 2:23 left in the first half.

Then Minnesota made one of its few defensive mistakes. Kramer stunned the Vikings with a perfectly thrown 48-yard touchdown to Curtis Conway, the ball barely clearing the outstretched hand of a leaping Alfred Jackson, as Chicago took a 14-3 lead just 25 seconds before halftime.

A 43-yard field goal by Reveiz was the only scoring in the second half, but both teams had chances in the final minutes.

After forcing a punt, the Bears took over at their own 17 with 8:16 remaining. They had only 39 rushing yards to that point but then added 44 on a drive to move into field-goal range. Kevin Butler, who had been perfect in 14 field-goal attempts this season, pulled a 38-yard attempt wide left.

A roughing-the-kicker call gave the ball back to Chicago, but Ed McClellan stripped Salaam on the next play, and Broderick Thomas recovered at the Minnesota 13.

An 18-yard pass from Moon to Jake Reed gave the Vikings a first down at the Chicago 31. After two incompletions, Moon threw to Ismail. Carter hit Ismail in the back, and Fontenot recovered at the Chicago 19.

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## CROSSWORD

### ACROSS

1 Lady Macbeth wanted one out  
6 Rangy  
9 Infatuated

### DOWN

14 Clinton's birthplace  
18 Oscar-winning Kazan  
19 Slip into (become unconscious)

### ACROSS

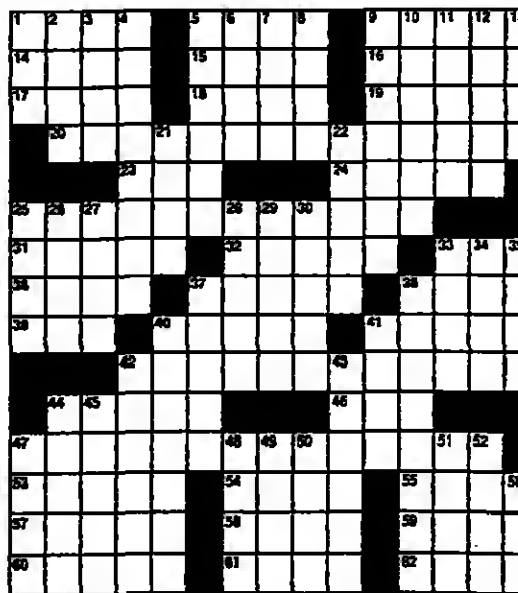
17 Flourish  
18 "Buddenbrooks" author  
19 Trolley sound  
20 "Midnight" actress  
21 Suffer

### DOWN

24 Ignorance, proverbially  
25 "Les baigneuses" artist  
31 Domicile  
32 Delight (in)  
33 Moon vehicle, briefly  
34 Cotton seeders  
37 Lacy loop  
38 Stir up  
39 Double curve  
40 Israeli dancer  
41 Trifled ladies  
42 80's-90's Czech tennis star  
44 Herman Wouk ship

### ACROSS

3 Destructive 1995 hurricane  
4 First down requirement  
5 Forthright part  
6 Jail  
7 Director  
8 Warmth  
9 Real in  
10 Silhouetted  
11 Filled pastry  
12 Old compact  
13 Dog ID's  
14 Swampy goo  
15 Carpenter's double-nutter  
16 Message bearer  
17 Leggy wanderer  
18 Ages and ages  
19 Queen of France  
20 Paroles, e.g.  
21 Now, in Napoli  
22 Luxury wheels  
23 Hgt.  
24 Mexican geologic feature  
25 Archeologist's prefix  
26 Illegal commissions  
27 Pascal work  
28 Dishwaterlike  
29 Outdoor exercise  
30 Strauss opera  
31 Pound creation  
32 London suburb  
33 Equitable  
34 Arrests  
35 Stalker's object  
36 Buck heroine  
37 Rock's Mobey  
38 Fall (over)  
39 Poet



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### Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 31

DOWN  
1 LADY  
6 RANGY  
9 INFATUATED  
14 CLINTON  
18 OSCAR  
19 SLIP  
20 MIDNIGHT  
21 SUFFER  
24 IGNORANCE  
25 LES BAINES  
31 DOMICILE  
32 DELIGHT  
33 MOON  
34 COTTON  
37 LACY  
38 STIR  
39 DOUBLE  
40 ISRAELI  
41 TRIFLED  
42 CZECH  
44 HERMAN  
ACROSS  
1 LADY  
6 RANGY  
9 INFATUATED  
14 CLINTON  
18 OSCAR  
19 SLIP  
20 MIDNIGHT  
21 SUFFER  
24 IGNORANCE  
25 LES BAINES  
31 DOMICILE  
32 DELIGHT  
33 MOON  
34 COTTON  
37 LACY  
38 STIR  
39 DOUBLE  
40 ISRAELI  
41 TRIFLED  
42 CZECH  
44 HERMAN

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## OBSERVER

## Computer Meltdown

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — O.K., this was going to be a brilliant disquisition — no, I'm not sure what disquisition really means and who cares? I'm too upset to care. Anyway, disquisition feels right here.

Disquisition, inquisition,quisition — whatever — that's what this was to be. It was half written on Number One Computer. It's still in there somewhere. In Number One Computer, the big Number One, with beautiful colors, ringing bells, all that Windows junk. Useless. Useless, useless, useless.

"What's it all about, Alfie?" It's about what it was going to be about. It was going to be about the new hard-pressed labor policy being imposed by the new leader of the AFL-CIO.

It was going to be wonderfully thoughtful, stuffed with trenchant economics thoughts, with highly doubttable generalizations.

There were going to be many delightfully constructed long sentences, demonstrating that just because you're a journalist it doesn't mean you can't write just as flowery as Henry James.

"Flowery" won't do, Alfie. Not if you're going up against Henry James. "Flowery" is an adjective, and you need an adverb.

All right, all right already. Make it flowery. Just because you're a journalist doesn't mean you can't write as flowery as Henry James. So what happens? I'll tell you what happens. What happens is this idiotic, selfish, useless Number One Computer.

"Before lapsing into incoherent rage, perhaps you would tell us what your half-written column about the new labor

militancy was going to say." What do you think it was going to say? It was going to say what a good column ought to say. Namely, that while new labor toughness might be a blessing for America, it might also be a disaster, but only time would tell.

"Surely you're joking. That's all it was going to say? That only time would tell?" Look, it was only half finished. How do I know what it was going to say when I couldn't even finish writing it? Just look at that computer. I can't even see the half that's already written. I hate that computer.

"Please, please! Not another sneer at the computer. You know it generates all that hate mail from persons who adore their computers and point out that, fortunately, computer haters like you will soon all be dead."

O.K., I love my computers. But only when they work. If this disgracefully old Computer Number Two were out working flawlessly right now, a deadline would be missed, and another vital communication would be lost to civilization.

I love Computer Number Two for working right now, for not letting me down like Computer Number One with its glorious colors and its amazing devices for putting me in touch with the whole darn universe if only I were working and somebody would write a manual explaining clearly how to use it to make contact with said universe. I also want to love Computer Number One, but cannot.

If I were a gun person I would shoot it right in its blank, staring, useless eye. Fortunately, I am not a gun person. In some remote future, archaeologists may revive it and discover an astonishing disquisition on union labor back in the 20th century.

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

MORINA, Czech Republic — The pint-size movie star waited patiently for his next take, unperturbed by the raucous scene unfolding around him. "Allez! Allez! Allez!" a French animal trainer cried, imploring his most talented donkey to lift a front leg to unlatch a gate.

Other donkeys brayed encouragement. But even talented donkeys... well, at least the young star would be ready when called. In fact, being an animatronic puppet, he was always ready.

He has to run, jump, swim, fire a rifle and play truant. And in the end, he has to turn into a well-behaved little boy. But he appears to have made it. By the time 12 weeks of location work in the Czech Republic ended last week, the little fellow was being hailed as a true professional.

"I have worked with far more wooden actors," said Martin Landau, who plays Geppetto, the old Italian puppet maker, in the movie. "He and I are pals. We have a great rapport. Sometimes I relate to him as an older actor would to a young actor, sometimes as Geppetto to Pinocchio, sometimes we ad-lib. I think the more I believe in him, the more the audience will. The more life I can give to Pinocchio, the more life he has."

Certainly, if the film succeeds in captivating young moviegoers when it is released late next spring, it will be because the puppet seems so human. And then parents will be left to muse over whether Pinocchio is setting a good or a bad example for their household, whether their own young scamps will heed Colliodi's final sermon that naughty boys who turn over a new leaf "have the power to bring content and happiness to their families."

Still, it is not really mischief but technology — specifically that of Jim Henson's Creature Shop, which is emerging from a difficult period — that makes this Pinocchio tick.

Building on its experience with lifelike animals in "Babe," the Australian movie, the workshop constructed a foam latex and fiberglass puppet that moves with uncanny naturalness. It crammed his "brain" with electronic wiring and 18 tiny motors that permit a full range of facial expressions. And it gave him a voice, or rather the ability to lip-sync the recorded voice of Jonathan Taylor Thomas



Bebe Neuwirth during a scene in "Pinocchio," being filmed in the Czech Republic.

(who also provided the voice for the orphaned piglet in "Babe").

So, welcome to animatronics, Pinocchio! After being created first for the imaginations of children more than a century ago and then as a cartoon character in Walt Disney's 1940 movie version, he has now become a three-dimensional "being" who roams the real world and interacts with real people. He has come alive, which is what Colliodi intended all along. "We even made him talk between scenes so he could be accepted as a real actor," Rob Tygner, one of the puppeteers, recalled with amusement.

Much of the movie was shot in the 15th-century town of Cesky Krumlov, but the scenes

filmed in a valley near Morina, this little town outside Prague, were particularly complicated.

A set was built to represent Terra Magica, a country fair where runaway boys could get into all sorts of mischief but were then punished by being turned into donkeys (although in this version Pinocchio only sprouts donkey ears). And this meant working simultaneously with children, animals and a puppet, surely every filmmaker's nightmare.

"You need amazing patience to do this," Steve Barron, the British director of the film, said with understatement — and the donkey had still not unlatched the gate.

In truth, of course, Barron was delighted to be

directing. Five years ago, while making his name with "Teen-Age Mutant Ninja Turtles," "Coneheads" and other fantasy films, he proposed a live-action version of "Pinocchio" to Disney but was turned down.

Soon afterward, Francis Ford Coppola began planning his own "Pinocchio," using a computer-generated image of the puppet, but this project fell through. Then late last year, the independent producers Donald Kushner and Peter Locke revived the idea of a live-action version.

Barron was brought on board; he recruited the Henson team, and Savoy Pictures agreed to finance 60 percent of the film's \$30 million budget. Pinocchio was at last ready to be reborn. (The film, "Carlo Colliodi's Pinocchio," is scheduled for release at the end of May.)

The script is truer to Colliodi than Disney, but it, too, takes some license. As in all the versions, the little wooden puppet comes alive, has myriad adventures and eventually, after doing good deeds, is turned into a real little boy.

But in this movie, the blue-haired fairy disappears; the cat, the fox and the cricket have bigger roles; the chief bad guy is Lorenzini, a circus showman; Geppetto and Pinocchio end up inside an animatronic sea monster rather than a dogfish (Colliodi) or a whale (Disney), and, finally, Geppetto finds a long-lost love.

Landau, fresh from his Oscar-winning performance as Bela Lugosi in "Ed Wood," jumped at the chance to play Geppetto. "The script moved me to the page," he explained during a break in filming. "And it gives Geppetto a wonderful character. When it begins, he's not a very social animal, he finds comfort in inanimate objects, he's a loner set in his ways. And he winds up having feelings he hasn't known since childhood. That's why it's not just a film for children. There's a lot of nice stuff for everyone in it."

Jonathan Taylor Thomas, 13, is briefly on screen at the end of the movie as the real boy Pinocchio. His main role, however, is to provide the puppet's voice. The cast also includes Bebe Neuwirth, who plays Felinet the Cat; Rob Schneider as Volpe the Fox; the German actor Udo Kier as the evil Lorenzini; and Genevieve Bujold as Leona. Geppetto's late-in-life love interest, Pepe the Cricket, in contrast, appears as a computer-generated image.

But this is Pinocchio's film and, in that sense, the main star is Jim Henson's Creature Shop — not only its engineers in London, who built more than a dozen models of the puppet, but also its team of puppeteers, who bring Pinocchio to life before the cameras.

## WEATHER

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Algeria	22/21	17/12	10	10	21/20	17/12	10
Amsterdam	11/12	9/8	7	7	12/12	9/8	7
Athens	19/18	14/11	10	10	16/15	12/9	10
Berlin	20/19	16/11	10	10	21/20	17/12	10
Bombay	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Buenos Aires	16/15	11/8	6	6	18/17	13/8	6
Calcutta	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Cairo	9/8	5/3	2	2	8/7	4/2	2
Cardiff	12/11	7/4	3	3	12/11	7/4	3
Chennai	13/12	8/5	3	3	13/12	8/5	3
Copenhagen	12/11	7/4	3	3	12/11	7/4	3
Dallas	14/13	9/6	4	4	15/14	10/7	4
Delhi	25/24	18/11	10	10	25/24	18/11	10
Dublin	11/10	6/3	2	2	11/10	6/3	2
Edinburgh	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Frankfurt	11/10	6/3	2	2	11/10	6/3	2
Geneva	15/14	10/7	4	4	15/14	10/7	4
Helsinki	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Hong Kong	19/18	14/11	10	10	19/18	14/11	10
London	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Los Angeles	19/18	14/11	10	10	19/18	14/11	10
Madrid	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Mumbai	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
New York	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Osaka	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Paris	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Perth	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Port of Spain	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Rangoon	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
San Francisco	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Singapore	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Sydney	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Taipei	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Tokyo	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Washington	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Yokohama	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4



North America	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Alaska	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Arizona	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
California	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Colorado	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Connecticut	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Delaware	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
District of Columbia	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Florida	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Georgia	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Hawaii	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Idaho	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Illinois	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Indiana	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Iowa	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Kansas	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Kentucky	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Louisiana	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Maine	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Maryland	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Massachusetts	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Michigan	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Minnesota	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Mississippi	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Missouri	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Montana	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Nebraska	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Nevada	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
New Hampshire	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
New Jersey	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
New Mexico	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
New York	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
North Carolina	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
North Dakota	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Ohio	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Oklahoma	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Oregon	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Pennsylvania	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Rhode Island	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
South Carolina	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
South Dakota	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Tennessee	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Texas	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Utah	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Vermont	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Virginia	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Washington	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
West Virginia	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Wisconsin	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Wyoming	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4

Asia	Today	High	Low	W	High	Low	W
Bangkok	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Beijing	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Bombay	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Calcutta	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Cairo	9/8	5/3	2	2	8/7	4/2	2
Cardiff	12/11	7/4	3	3	12/11	7/4	3
Chennai	13/12	8/5	3	3	13/12	8/5	3
Copenhagen	12/11	7/4	3	3	12/11	7/4	3
Dallas	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Delhi	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
Dublin	11/10	6/3	2	2	11/10	6/3	2
Edinburgh	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Frankfurt	11/10	6/3	2	2	11/10	6/3	2
Geneva	15/14	10/7	4	4	15/14	10/7	4
Helsinki	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Hong Kong	19/18	14/11	10	10	19/18	14/11	10
London	10/9	5/2	1	1	10/9	5/2	1
Los Angeles	19/18	14/11	10	10	19/18	14/11	10
Madrid	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Mumbai	22/21	17/12	10	10	22/21	17/12	10
New York	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Osaka	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Paris	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Perth	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Port of Spain	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Rangoon	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
San Francisco	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Singapore	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Sydney	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Taipei	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Tokyo	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Washington	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4
Yokohama	14/13	9/6	4	4	14/13	9/6	4

## PEOPLE

THE soul singer James Brown, who in recent years has spent nearly as much time behind bars as behind a microphone, was back in jail again on a domestic violence charge after his wife, Adrienne, said he assaulted her.

Elizabeth Hanford Dole, president of the American Red Cross, has announced that even if her husband, Bob Dole of Kansas, the Senate majority leader, wins the White House, she plans to keep her job. Although Eleanor Roosevelt was paid for writing newspaper columns and lecturing, Dole would be the first first lady to hold a steady job while living in the White House. Her commute to work would not be a problem. The Red Cross offices are a couple of blocks from the White House.